FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

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All orders promptly attended to.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
No. 12, Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Sept. 1. 60-tf

A CARD.

I Understand that there is a report in certain Counties of the 7th Congressional District that I am for a reconstruction of the old Union. I pronounce the report false. I expect to visit the different counties of the District at the Superior Courts and explain my views in full. I am for peace if it can be obtained on honorable terms.

I will address the people of Moore, Montgomery, Stanly, Anson, Chatham, Randolph and Davidson on TUESDAY of each Superior Court.

S. H. CHRISTIAN.

Aug. 1. 51*tO1stpd

NOTICE

THE undersigned will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Lillington, on Tuesday the 10th day of September, TWO WELL IMPROVED LOTS in the town of Summerville. One lot of 2½ acres on which there is a large dwelling, with eight rooms, and all necessary out houses. The other lot of 1½ acres on which is a comfortable dwelling and out houses. Terms of sale, one, two and three years, with interest from date. E. BAILEY.

Summerville, Harnett Co., Aug. 22. 59*3tpd

LOST,

CERTIFICATE No. 138, issued by W. G. Broadfoot, C. S. Depositary, April 18, 1863, for $200, to be redeemed in two 8 per cent Bonds of $100 each. Persons are cautioned against trading for it, payment having been stopped. NEILL S. STEWART.

Averasboro', Aug 15 55-*4tpd

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having qualified as Administrator with the will annexed, *durante absentia*, upon the estate of the late Mrs. Caroline M. Winslow, at June Term 1863 of Cumberland County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has a negro woman with three children to hire out for the balance of the year; she is an excellent cook, washer and ironer.

EDW'D L. WINSLOW, Adm'r &c.

Aug. 5. 53-*6w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1863.

Sarah Gibson vs. Hiram Gibson and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Nelson Gibson, Hiram Gibson and Pleasant Gibson, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham on the 3d Monday of October next, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July 1863.

55*6tpd] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1863.

THE FEELING IN THE ARMY.—We receive a good many letters from officers and privates in the army, enclosing subscriptions for the Observer, and about other matters, of which the latest from a private near Orange C. H., Va., is a fair sample, as follows:

"All is quiet here now. The troops are in fine spirits. We all desire peace very much, but on no other terms than such as will give eternal separation from the North."

We have had no letter from the army that breathes any other spirit than this. That there have been men in the army entertaining different views, we suppose is manifest from the fact that there are deserters prowling about the woods, and living by robbery—robbery from which even poor women and children, whose husbands and fathers are in the army and therefore cannot protect them, are not exempt. A creature in the shape of a man who can condescend to hide himself in the woods and subsist upon food stolen from day to day from defenceless women and children, cannot be expected either to desire or to deserve freedom. His fate is apt sooner or later to be that of the murderers of the true-hearted young officer who fell by their hands a few days ago in Virginia.

What will be the condition of such deserters when this struggle ends? If history and experience be not a fable, it will end in the Independence of the Confederate States. We have unwavering faith in that. The condition of the Confederate States is by no manner of means as desperate and hopeless as was that of the Colonies in their war for Independence in 1775–82. The disparity in population and resources was greater then than now. The Colonies suffered defeat after defeat. The Confederacy has been victorious in a majority of the battles. The British had all our principal cities and a controlling foothold in most of the States. Now the yankees have but the extremities of most of the States. Then our people were fighting for what was nearly an abstraction, compared with our present vital causes for resistance to subjugation. The Colonies had been denied the right of representation (which would have eventually been granted to them,) and were taxed on stamps and tea. The South had indeed the right of representation in the U. S. Congress, but that had come to be no security for its property, its institutions, or its equality of taxation. But, since the war has been waged, things have been developed which show that the South has no hope of the enjoyment of life, liberty or property under yankee rule—no hope but in resistance, not to the bitter end as the saying is, but to the glorious end of Independence, prosperity and happiness.

We ask again, what will be the relative condition of the faithless, cowardly deserter, as compared with such gallant spirits as the soldier from whose letter we have quoted above? Let every man and woman reflect on the question and answer it as only it can be answered. The deserter and his posterity infamous, unable to raise their heads among honest and true men. The soldier respected and honored by his country and his kind; his good name, his noble deeds, descending as a rich inheritance to his children and his children's children; sustained by the proud consciousness that he was one of the instruments, under God, of the deliverance of his country from a worse than Egyptian bondage.

No man should for a moment entertain any other thought than of eventual triumph. It pleases God to make the triumph costly. Such is the way of His providence in all things. No great blessing is purchased without a great price of toil or suffering; and no man is worthy of a great blessing who shrinks from paying that price. And what, indeed, is that price compared with the certain evils of yankee subjugation? Our property, of all descriptions, is already confiscated and would be applied to reward our conquerors and to pay the debt incurred by the Lincoln government in effecting our subjugation. We should be denied even the right to go to the polls, as in Kentucky; or to own a weapon of defence, as in Baltimore, where all have been taken from the hands of every citizen.

Let no man despair. All things are possible to him that hath faith.

A Lesson from Sacred History.—Saul reigned King over the Israelites for many years. At his death, disputes arose as to who should succeed him. One party, with Abner at its head, proclaimed the son of Saul king; and another party, with Joab at its head, proclaimed David king. Both these leaders were valiant warriors and true patriots.

Civil war followed. Battles were fought, and the blood of brethren was shed. Finally, "Abner called to Joab, and said, Shall the sword devour forever? Knowest thou not that it will be bitterness in the latter end? how long shall it be then ere thou bid the people return from following their brethren?" And then "Joab blew a trumpet, and all the people stood still, and pursued after Israel no more, neither fought they any more."

What magnanimity of soul was exhibited by the warrior who thus invited peace! If Abner had been a coward he would never have made the offer. His moral courage was equal to his physical courage. When Abner fell David did not rejoice. On the contrary, in the presence of all the people he mourned the death of "so great a man in Israel."

It requires a braver man to advocate peace than to make war. It is easy—it scarcely requires an effort to swim with the current; but the truly brave man buffets the waves, and labors against wind and tide to bring the barque to the desired haven. He is brave who, under all circumstances, does right. "Shall the sword devour forever?" What joy would thrill through this whole land, from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, if this question were now rightly asked and answered!

Raleigh Standard.

We suppose it is intended to be understood that some one of the prominent "Peace" advocates is the Abner of the present war. We have no doubt that, as the Standard says, Abner, the Israelite, was a very brave man; nor have we any idea of impugning the moral or physical courage of the American Abner, whoever he may be. We desire only to ask how that courage is displayed by advocating "Peace" if, as the Standard constantly tells us, overwhelming numbers are on that side? that the people are far in advance even of itself? It would seem, admitting, as we do not admit, the correctness of the Standard's boast of overwhelming numbers, that he who opposes the "Peace" movements is the truly brave man buffeting the waves.

But will the Standard permit us, in all courtesy, to suggest that it did not sufficiently prosecute its Biblical studies, and to make amends for its apparent neglect? We fear its reading was confined to Chapter ii, Second Samuel. A few minutes more of application would have enabled it to remind its readers that, though Abner asked for peace in the hour of defeat and gloom, and for the moment saved his life from the pursuers, *the war went on;* no peace was granted to the 'magnanimous warrior' who asked it; and the next and all that is recorded of him is that, taking offence at something said by his king, he deserted the cause himself had set up, went over to the enemy, and "died as a fool dieth." We pray Heaven that the Standard's Abner, whoever he may be, may not pursue a like course, and share a like fate!

All this by the way. We copy the Standard's article with a view to ask, if it be possible that the account given of the cause of the war that succeeded the death of Saul is intended as a statement of the cause of *this* war? Does the Standard seriously mean to intimate that this awful war is waged because, at the political death of Mr Buchanan, one party wanted Lincoln and another party wanted Davis to be President? We cannot believe it. Surely, surely, for no such cause as this—for no cause short of the protection of the life, liberty and property of those who confided them and the issues of War and Peace to his hands—would the Editor of the Standard have voted us into this war.

PUBLIC OPINION.—A gentleman in Robeson writes to us:—

"I had a letter from my son [a private in the army] a few days ago, in which he expresses solicitude and mortification at the course of the "peace party." He says, "I love the comforts and endearments of home as much as any one can; I have seen hard service and been seriously wounded; yet if it is necessary I will remain willingly in the service ten years before thinking of yielding to the ruthless invaders." With such determination in the minds of our own brave boys, we have much to hope for. But the army is only one part of our defence. In this great struggle for independence it is evident that we must all make sacrifices. Those who are so fortunate as to enjoy exemption should bring their resources to bear in the common cause. The facts show a different state of things. The speculator is responsible to a considerable extent for the high prices of the prime necessaries of life. The producer has also become a speculator. It is a principle to hold on to produce whilst the price is rising. I know persons who whilst corn was $1 per bushel and pork 10 cents per lb., would willingly donate a large portion of their surpius products to the goverament, yet when corn commands $5 and bacon $1, find the temptatiop too great for human nature. I had it from high military authority, "that many important enterprises have had to be abandoned for want of supplies when those supplies were held near by by the speculator."

A gentleman in another adjoining county writes:—

"There appears to be a giving way among some of the 'peace men' hereabouts since they have come to *think for themselves*, aided *very much* by your articles on the subject, and I trust it will not be long before their numbers dwindle down to the 'magnitude of a corporal's guard.'"

AN ENCOURAGING VIEW.—We received by the last mail, in the Richmond Whig, an admirable letter from the Hon. Wm C. Rives, Virginia's greatest living statesman, which we recommend to the reader's attention.

We also copy to-day, from the Christian Advocate, the Army Address to the People of North Carolina.

THE HOME GUARD IN SERVICE.—In consequence, as it is said, of a dispatch from Gen. Whiting at Wilmington to Gov. Vance, on Saturday last, the Home Guard in some nineteen counties, including this, were ordered into immediate service. It is supposed, though nothing is known out of official circles, that Gen. Whiting has some secret information of a contemplated yankee raid. The latest account, however, that we have seen from the Eastern part of the State does not tell of any movement having actually taken place from Newbern. The yankees were said to have 8000 men there, of whom 2500 were cavalry, a proportion of the latter force so large as to indicate a speedy raid. We hope the Guard called out will give a good account of the yankees, should they come. Otherwise wholesale destruction and robbery will be the inevitable result. Our men will fight for their homes and their families. They could not have stronger inducements to fight successfully.

It may turn out that there will be no raid just yet, but there cannot be a doubt of the intention to continue that species of warfare from Newbern, and every day's drill will tend to qualify our troops to repel it when it comes. So the time spent in camp will not be lost.

FROM KINSTON.—A correspondent of the State Journal, writing from Kinston, Sept. 1st says:—

Four yankee deserters came in on day before yesterday. One of them talks quite freely concerning the condition of affairs below. He says that 150 of the new conscripts or drafted men deserted at Newbern last week, and are now at large below our lines, some of them endeavoring to work their way North, whilst others will come into our lines, and join the Southern army if permitted to do so. He says the drafted men at the North will not fight; that all the fighting men in that country have joined the army some time ago.

NORTH CAROLINA PRISONERS AT CHESTER HOSPITAL, PENN.—We have received from H. Rogers, Army Colporteur and late prisoner from Chester, a list of the North Carolinians whom he left there as prisoners, as follows:

Officers: Maj Jos H Saunders, 33d Reg't. Captains: A A Moffitt, 18th; H Turner, 23d; H T Whitaker, 55th. Lieutenants: C A McGehee, 53d; J H Randall, T C Miller, P P Mull and R M Royster, 55th; J M Lawrence, 22d; E T Thompson and E Moore, 28th; B H Winston, 58d; T J Cahill, 7th; S P Gill, 47th; Wm G Woods and Frank Williams, 13th; Jno H Shufford and —— Wright, 23d; R F Drake, 47th; Nathan Horton, 37th.

Privates: 1st Reg't: Young B Clifton, Co I.

3d Reg't: Jas Hair and B A Ruff, Co A; Wm Screwes, G, Daniel, J Mathis, B; Jesse H Hardin, D H Callahan, J M King, F; Charles B Sikes, H.

7th Reg't: G G Quitman and W L Turner, F; A B McDaniel, I, Faust Cornelius, I, dead, R W Parker, I, dead, Wm A Rose, I, supposed dead; R C Steel, I; Jacob Benfield, A.

11th Reg't: J R Bigham, A; Jos Long and J Bynum, F; J M Clay, D.

18th Reg't: W M Townsend, E, dead; Anderson Redenhour and John Redenhour, F; B T Carter, K; G W Brandon, C; J C Ratcliff, H.

15th Reg't: D F Adams, C.

16th Reg't: J Hager, C; M L Goode, G.

18th Reg't: Richard Reeves, E; Reuben Harmon C.

20th Reg't: B M Houston, D.

22d Reg't: Edwin Brewer, I; P H Padget and A Nolin, H; J H Hosley, —; R McFarland, K; R Dimonds, A; J H Dale, —.

23d Reg't: J T Lockhart, A; Timothy Hefner, F.

26th Reg't: J Pendergrass, A; N B Norden and T M Caudle, D, sick; Wm M Siler, G; John M Sudderth, F; A J Alston, —; H Crowson, K; John Hoffsticall, B; Wm Parsons, C.

28th Reg't: W M Caskin and A C Burris, K; Marly Forester, E; T H Wooten, F; C D Hendrix, J W Blackwood, A; G H Ballard and O C Brewer, E; S G H Bridges, H.

30th Reg't; W W Corbill, F, sick.

31st Reg't: R C Cullen, F.

32d Reg't: Jos Spence, B.

33d Reg't: A M Tucker and Alex C Brantly, C; W A Arnell, G; Samuel Regan, —, sick; R Durham and Jas McLean, D.

37th Reg't: J H Webster, E; Miles Asker, D; L H Roberts, I; M A Falkner and B F Steel, G; L G Purlier, A W Anderson, F; Wm Dicken, G; O S Mendenhall, K.

38th Reg't: M H Lewis, H; John Weeks, D; Jos Ruff, —; J A McArthur, K; Daniel Heffner, F.

43d Reg't: J D Hendrick, G; D R Powell, A; M T Russ, K.

45th Reg't: Stephen Steel, C; J T A Davidson, K; S C Browning, I; Jno A Roach, J H Cason and W S Hollett, E.

47th Reg't: D R Ross, K; Rainey Deever and B B Lee, D; Ander Newnam, F, sick; Isaiah Blake, I; Drewry King, H; A Hunt, —; John Done, C.

52d Reg't: C H Hope, H; Lee Gibson, D, sick; B F Coffer and Alex Chester (sick) D; R K Smith, I; Jesse Reeves, B; Sullivan Sell, I; Wm A Sifford, G; Roland Chapple, A, dead; A Anderson, F; J A Weathering, H.

55th Reg't: J W Swinson, H; D W Miller, D T Wood and John Boyd (sick) K; Bryant Dixon, M B Galloway and J H Cason, E; John Snille, C; C B Blanton, D; Jno Stawall, Jno Faison and Henry D Sandlin, I; Caloway Godson and Aaron Corle, F; Thos L Reed, G.

Regiments not specified: G P Smith, Jas S Haley, J A Messenheimer, M H Sebastian.

2d Cavalry: Sam'l P Terry, K; Jas Patten, G.

2d Battalion: Thos Gredleburgh, G; Daniel Leach, F.

LETTER FROM MR. RIVES

From the Richmond Whig.

MY Dear Sir: I learn from you with great regret, that some of our fellow-citizens are a good deal discouraged by recent events in our military operations, while you yourself, I am glad to see, retain your accustomed erectness and buoyancy of spirit. Are we not, in some degree, the *spoiled children* of that marvelous good fortune, which, by the gracious providence of God, has, for the most part, attended us since the commencement of this gigantic conflict? And have not our very successes, long continued as they have been, unstrung our minds for the discipline of those occasional reverses, which none can hope to escape amid the inexorable vicissitudes of war?

When we recollect, not merely the disparity of numbers and material wealth between us and our adversaries, but that they were in possession of the whole army and navy of the United States, the creation of the joint efforts and contributions of the entire Union for a period of seventy odd years; that all these branches of manufacturing industry, most essential to the operations of war, had been long established and in full activity with them; and that at the same time they had the advantage of an open and unrestricted intercourse with the rest of the world to supply any deficiency which might exist in their resources; while, at the commencement of the war, we had not a ship or a soldier, were without the munitions of war, or any existing establishments for manufacturing them; and that at the same time they had the advantage of an open and unrestricted intercourse with the rest of the world to supply any deficiency which might exist in their resources; while, at the commencement of the war, we had not a ship or a soldier, were without the munitions of war, or any existing establishments for manufacturing them; and that at the same time they had the advantage of possession, and we were to conquer, and cut off from all foreign supplies by the blockade of our whole coast—the extent and magnitude of what we have accomplished ought to be a matter of grateful astonishment to ourselves, as it is of special wonder to the other nations of the earth. With all these odds against us, what a long and dazzling roll of victories have we furnished for the pen of the future historian of the war!

Virginia, embracing the seat of Government of the Confederacy, has been the selected object against which the most formidable and imposing enterprizes of the enemy have been directed. How "lame and impotent" the conclusion of all these vaunted expeditions, so often and so pompously gotten up, for the capture of Richmond and the subjugation of Virginia, let Bethel, Manassas, Leesburg, in the first year of the war—the plains of Williamsburg, the bloody panorama of battle fields around the beleaguered Capital, the blaze of successive victories with which Jackson lighted up the Valley of the Shenandoah from Harper's Ferry to Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Manassas again, the closing and overwhelming discomfiture at Fredericksburg in the second year of the war; and the grand rout, after four days' continuous conflict, of Chancellorsville and Marye's Heights, in the present year, followed by the enemy's third expulsion from the Valley—let these memorable fields, with their solemn and truthful voices tell.

During this period, too, the army of Northern Virginia, under its illustrious leader, made two bold and successful incursions into the enemy's territory; levied contributions upon it; gave battle to his concentrated legions on his own soil, crippling and inflicting heavy losses upon him; and then returned at leisure to resume its attitude of calm defiance and proud invincibility at home. Such is a general outline of the history of the war on the Atlantic side of the Confederacy. Outskirts, and fragmentary portions of territory have, in some instances, been temporarily and reluctantly abandoned to the enemy, as not justifying the attempt to defend them at the risk of the central and more important portions; but in no case has the heart or grand interior of the territory been yet penetrated.

In the Valley of the Mississippi the course of events has been more chequered by alternate good and bad fortune. Springfield, Columbus, Shiloh, and even Murfreesboro', were noble successes for us. Fort Donelson, Corinth, New Orleans, recall the remembrance of sad disasters; and to these has been recently added the loss of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. I have no disposition to extenuate the gravity of any of these disasters. But looking at them in their very worst aspect, there is nothing in any or all of them to give rise to a feeling of despondency. The enemy is as far as ever from the great object he had in view—the free and unmolested navigation of the Mississippi for commercial purposes. Its banks are still accessible for hundreds of miles, within his own territory, to our sharpshooters and movable batteries, and his fleet will prevent the use of the river by trading vessels, and effectually interdict it to all practical commerce. The inhabitants of the country are more roused than ever by the outrages of the enemy; and redoubled efforts will be made to render his local successes bootless to him. We have two powerful and noble armies under Johnston and Bragg on the eastern side of the river, which are strengthened daily both by the Confederate conscription and by the zealous co-operation of the adjacent State Governments; while on the western side of the river are the enterprising and indomitable commands of Price, of Kirby Smith, of Taylor, and of Magruder, to strike wherever the enemy may present himself.

When this situation is compared with the many unavoidable reverses and endless difficulties which our brave ancestors had to encounter, and so gloriously surmounted, in their struggle for independence, who does not feel his spirit rebuked at the slightest thought of discouragement under our present circumstances? Recollect the condition of Washington, in the second year of the war of the revolution, when, after successive and severe disasters on Long Island, at New York, at White Plains, and the loss of Fort Washington, on the Hudson, with its garrison, he was compelled to retreat through the Jerseys, "pushed," to use his own expressive language, "from place to place, till we were obliged to cross the Delaware with less than three thousand men fit for duty," and the reluctant confession was extorted from his firm and manly breast that unless "a new army can be speedily recruited the game is pretty nearly up"—even in this extremity there was no despondency, no discouragement. The pressure and magnitude of the dangers only supplied new energies of action, and stimulated to redoubled exertion, and in a few days the brilliant achievements of Trenton and Princeton redressed the balance of victory.

In every period of the revolutionary contest a large portion of our territory was overrun and occupied by the enemy. In the South, Greene was compelled to retire before Cornwallis, as Washington had done before the Howes in the North. Georgia, South Carolina, N. Carolina, Virginia, each and all of them, east of the Blue Mountains, were overrun for a time by the armies of the enemy, while all the chief cities in the North and in the South—Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah—were all, for a longer or shorter period, in his possession. But if the country was overrun, the hearts of the people were not overawed. With them and their trusted servants, whether in the council or in the field, there was no despair of the republic. They felt as Washington, when most oppressed by the complicated difficulties of his situation, expressed himself, in the sincerity of his heart, in writing to his brother: "Under a full persuasion of the justice of our cause, I cannot entertain an idea that it will finally sink, though it may remain for a time under a cloud."

All history proves that a brave and uncorrupted people, determined to be free, never can be subdued by the insolent superiority of force and numbers, however disproportioned. What availed the countless Persian hordes of Darius and Xerxes, when confronted, in many a field made classic and holy ground by their discomfiture, with the proud spirit of freedom and the noble self-devotion of the small but undaunted commonwealths of Greece? If ever a people had apparent cause for despondency, it was the people of Rome when Hannibal with his Carthagenian hosts, after three successive victories on the Ticino, the Brescia, and Thrasymene, in his triumphal march towards the Capital, almost annihilated the Roman army in a fourth at Cannæ, leaving more than forty thousand Roman citizens dead upon the field, including one of the Consuls in command, many Senators, Ex-Consuls, Prætors, Ædiles and others of the highest rank and consideration. But, amid the consternation of so terrible a calamity, the spirit of the Republic never blanched. When the surviving Consul, whose rashness even had been the cause of the disaster, approached the city with the wreck of his army, the Senate and all ranks of the people, we are told by one of their great historians, went out to meet him and thanked him for not having despaired of the Commonwealth. And in the end it was not Rome, but Carthage, that perished in the conflict.

So, too, when we come down to the period of modern history. Is it possible to conceive a struggle more unequal in numbers, armament, and every material resource than that, in the sixteenth century, between the seven insurgent provinces of the Netherlands, beginning with two of them only, and the whole weight and power of the Spanish Monarchy in its meridian of splendor, when, in addition to the resources of its large dominions in Italy, the Netherlands and the Peninsula, including Portugal, it wielded the riches of America and the Indies united! And yet by the indomintable courage and perseverance of the inhabitants, animated with the spirit of civil and religious liberty, and in spite of calamities and disasters which tried to the uttermost the heroic stuff of which they were made, leaving to them often no other resource than, by cutting their dykes, to call in the aid of that destructive element it had cost them ages of labour and toil to shut out, they redeemed their native land from the remorseless surges of a despotism more ferocious than the sea, triumphantly established their independence, and constituted a renowned commonwealth which, for two hundred years, proudly held its place in the first rank of the Powers of Europe.

If we wish farther to see what prodigies an undismayed spirit of national independence, battling upon its own soil for its hearths and its altars, is capable of accomplishing against the odds of force and numbers, look at the example of the same people, under the third William of Orange, magnanimously bidding defiance to the united and powerful armies of Louis XIV. of France and Charles II. of England; look at Prussia, under Frederick II, in the memorable Seven Years' War successfully contending against almost all the powers of continental Europe—Austria, France, the German States, Sweden and Russia—all banded together, at the same moment, in the invasion of her territory; look, again, at the miracles of successful valor, accomplished, some thirty years later, by the people of revolutionary France, in the enthusiasm of liberty and in vindication of the right of national self-government against a second and more formidable combination of all Europe, both insular and continental.

What any of these people accomplished, we are capable of accomplishing. We have the same love of liberty; we have the same devotion to our native land; we have the same martial ardor; we have the same, and even greater, motives to exert every faculty for our deliverance. With the most of them, the great stake involved was national independence and political rights. With us, in addition to all this, everything precious to the human affections, everything sacred to the human heart, is at issue. From the ruthless spirit in which this war has been waged by our adversaries; from the specimens we have had of their infamous pro-consular governments in parts of our territory occupied by them; from the appeals they are now making to the vindictive and brutal passions of an uncivilized race as their allies in this unholy crusade against us, it is impossible for the imagination to picture a fate more horrible than ours would be, if we were once subjected to their power. I know no language which, in that case, could adequately paint the depth of our degradation and the extremity of our wretchedness, unless it be those burning lines of an English poet, in which he gave vent to his feelings of horror and indignation, when deprecating the iron rule of a vulgar and hypocritical tyranny in his own land:

Come the eleventh plague rather than this should be;
Come sink us rather in the sea;
Come rather pestilence and reap us down;
Come God's sword, rather than our own.
Let rather Roman come again,
Or Saxon, Norman, or the Dane.
In all the bonds we ever bore,
We grieved, we sighed, we wept; we never blushed before.

In the foregoing remarks, it has been assumed that the enemy's forces were, in number, much greater than ours. This has, undoubtedly, heretofore been the fact. But I am firmly persuaded that, notwithstanding the immense difference in the actual population of the two countries, we shall henceforward have an army in the field at all times fully equal in number to theirs: and that, surely, is all we need desire. The energies of the South are just beginning to be thoroughly aroused. We already see a proposition in the Legislature of Alabama to extend the limits of the military age below 18 years to 16, and above 45 to 60. This was the old Spartan rule, and prevailed a long time in England, until the institution of standing armies, and her insular situation, made her careless with regard to the military organization of the mass of her population. But our circumstances may well justify a recurrence to the ancient rule, so far, at least, as to call out the supplementary classes for local defence. The spirit of the people, there can be no doubt, would nobly respond to such a call, while the demands of the crisis, appealing to the instinctive courage of men, and enforced by the pleading loveliness of woman, will keep our active army full within the limits of the age heretofore prescribed for it.

The situation of our adversary presents a very different picture. The popular fervor for the war, first kindled, and for sometime kept up by delusive pretexts, is abated and abating. The difficulties and general repugnance opposed to their recent draft have converted it into very little more than a barren mockery. No large accessions to their army, already much reduced by the expiration of enlistments and the casualties of war, can now be had by force or by persuasion. The cordial support of public opinion, in the present age of the world, is indispensable to the effective prosecution of every war. Great as has been the amount of prejudice and delusion and bad feeling among the people of the North towards us, happily "reason hath not fled to brutish beasts." Many of them now see that the present war is, almost without disguise, a war for the extermination or degradation of the white race by the installation of the blacks in virtual dominion over them; and in such a war, they have no motive of sympathy or interest to engage them. Others, profiting, at last, of the sagacious lessons of Chatham, Burke, Fox, and that noble band of patriots and statesmen in England, who manfully opposed the war upon the American colonies from the start, begin to see that the triumph of lawless despotism over the independence of the South would be equally fatal to their remnant of constitutional liberty at home. From the operation of these and other causes, the military, with the moral strength of the North in this contest, will go on decreasing, while ours will as certainly increase.

On whatever side I look, then, I see no omen of discouragement, but, on the contrary, new grounds of assurance, with regard to the ultimate and certain triumph of the great cause in which we are embarked. We may have occasional reverses in the future, as we have had them in the past. These are often salutary trials of our constancy and faith, and needful admonitions to increased vigilance and exertion. Even heroic Charleston, for whose fate every bosom is now yearning with anxiety, may fall under the extraordinary means concentrated for her destruction. But if she does, it will be in a blaze of glory that will irradiate the remotest corner of the Confederacy, and light the way to retributive victories elsewhere, while she herself will be destined to rise again with increased splendor from her ashes. The capture of Athens by the Persians ushered in the glorious days of Salamis and Platæa, and when reoccupied, strengthened and adorned by the pious hands of her children, she was more than ever the envy and admiration of the world. No local or occasional disaster can check the onward progress of a great cause, blessed with the approving smiles of Heaven, and sustained by stout hearts with unceasing vigilance and unfaltering faith.

I remain, very truly and faithfully, your friend,

W. C. RIVES.

FRANCIS B. DEANE, Esq.,
Member of Ho. of Delegates of Va, Lynchburg.

North Carolina Prisoners.—Sgts. B Whitener, S J Langford, J H White, R W Joyner, Privates Jas Jones, Wm Overby, T W Andrews, J M Collins, A A Watkins, D B Stone, J B Blanton, J M Collins, C F Lloyd, W S Wooten, P H Bobbitt, S A J Glasco, all of the 12th N C Troops, are at David's Island Hospital, N. Y., all doing well with their wounds.

P W Whitener, J L Alston, P S Yancey, R B Thornton, D W Lowry, same reg't, were left at Gettysburg, not able to be moved, but doing well.

John Wilson, C J Durham, Daniel Allen, died at Gettysburg. Privates B L Yount, R L Allen, W C Mallory, were in attendance as nurses.

We take these items from a letter from one of the 12th to the Spirit of the Age.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TITHES.

Messrs. Editors: After all the fuss about Tithes and "Tithingmen," there seems to be an unnecessary delay in the matter. Why have we not a tithingman to be receiving produce? Our farmers, though some may be dissatisfied with the law, are all ready and willing to deliver their wheat and oats—and in many cases the oats, being put aside for the purpose of delivery, are exposed to the weather and being damaged. Would it not be the part of economy, if advisable on no other ground, for the District Quartermaster to attend to this matter at once?

An appeal is made to the people to deliver their tithes, but there is nobody to take them. ANSON.

From Charleston.—On Tuesday the firing was slow, the fleet not participating. The land batteries were firing at Sumter, which holds out gallantly. Little additional damage has been done, and the garrison are in good spirits. The most of the non-combatants have left the city. The enemy have not pushed their works towards Wagner during the last four days, but are strengthening their present position. Their sharpshooters are very active.

On Tuesday night, at 11 o'clock, the Monitors approached close to Fort Sumter and opened a terrific fire of shot and shell against her. For a time the impression prevailed that the enemy was about to try to pass the obstructions. All our Sullivan Island batteries, included Fort Moultrie and battery Gregg at Cumming's Point, opened upon the Monitors, and the roar of heavy ordnance was kept up incessantly until daylight.

In reference to the firing upon one of our transport steamers by one of our own batteries, the Charleston Mercury of Tuesday gives the following particulars:

About 2 o'clock Sunday night, the steamer Sumter was engaged in transporting detachments of the 61st North Carolina, 23d Georgia and 20th South Carolina, from Morris Island to another part of the harbor. It had reached a position, coming in outside of Fort Sumter, when, by some unfortunate blunder, it was fired upon by Moultrie. A shot passed through its hull, causing it partially to sink, killing at the same time five men and wounding several others. Many of the men endeavored to escape by swimming, and of these, twenty, it is said, were drowned. Barges were sent to the rescue, and six hundred were saved from the wreck.

From Tennessee.—PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—The Lynchburg Virginian of yesterday, says a report was freely circulated on the streets of that city Saturday evening, that Knoxville had been occupied by the enemy under Burnside, our forces having fallen back towards London, on the Tennessee river. The Virginian fears the report is true. We understand that the Postmaster of Knoxville reached Richmond Sunday morning with the most valuable effects of the office.—*Express.*

RICHMOND, September 1.—The only reliable information received from this quarter yesterday was a dispatch stating that the enemy was concentrating at some point in the neighborhood of Knoxville, and that the grand battle could not be much longer deferred. Ample preparations have been made on our side to meet any emergency, and we only await the beginning of the conflict to look for success to our arms.—*Dispatch.*

The Atlanta Intelligencer of the 1st says:—A gentleman from London informs us that Knoxville was evacuated on Thursday last. All the stores were brought away, and all the Confederate troops except Goode's Battalion of cavalry.

Cumberland Gap has also been evacuated.

Western N. C. Rail Road.—From the report of the President and Treasurer, we learn that the road is in a very flourishing condition. The total earnings of the year ending June 1, were $162,766 55, and the total expense of operating the road for the same period, was $62,694 14, leaving as net earnings, $80,040 14. The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. The road is in good condition.

Salisbury Watchman.

Casualties 61st N C Reg't, Charleston, up to Aug. 28th, the 50th day of Bombardment.

A—Wounded: Sgts W L Faison knee, J M Robinson mortally, Jas McCalop, privates P T Dowd mortally, C C Newton arm.

B—Killed: Corpl E S Mount. Wounded: Corpl S G Owens, A Beasley.

C—Wounded: J Littleton, W Arthur. Missing: A J Johnson.

D—Killed: W M Earley. Wounded: B F Wicker arm amputated, J R Hill, Corpl Rollins, Mangum Perry, B Noah. Captured by the enemy: Lt R C Cotton, Corpls M G Ellmere, J H Straughn, T F Andrews, E Ausley, W L Burk, E Crawford, T C Campbell, M B Cark, R C Dowdy, D Cummons, G L Harmon, J B Lloyd, A McDaniel, M

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

From a gentleman who left Knoxville on last Sunday evening, we have a very interesting statement of the situation of affairs there, from which have sprung the hundreds of exciting stories that have been current here for the past few days.

In the early part of last week, Gen. Buckner ordered the removal of all the commissary stores and supplies from Knoxville to Loudon, a point some 30 miles distant, and the present headquarters of his command. No sooner was this commenced than a great excitement was produced among the citizens, the movement being generally suspected as a determination of the military authorities to abandon Knoxville. The excitement became partially quieted by the assurance given by Gen. Buckner that the step was only taken by him to get the stores and supplies at the point where most of his army were concentrated. This served to quiet the people for a time, but the excitement revived, and the whole city was thrown into a panic, by a party of cavalrymen dashing into Knoxville, on Friday night, with the terrible story that our forces had been surprised and repulsed at Jacksboro', about 40 miles north of Knoxville, and that the enemy in large force, both cavalry and mounted infantry, numbering some 6 or 8000, were at Ross's, 26 miles north of Knoxville, at 3 o'clock on the evening before, pressing on to Knoxville! Upon this announcement the whole city was convulsed with excitement; the postoffice was closed, the telegraph was hustled off, all the railroad cars removed, and such a packing and dashing of government stores as were never before seen. Many of the citizens scampered, and Knoxville was on the tiptoe of expectation all of Friday night of seeing the yankee cavalry dash every minute into the place. But with the morning came Col. Cummings from Clinton, some 18 or 20 miles north of Knoxville, who reported that there were no yankees at Clinton, and that none had come to Ross's, as reported by the cavalrymen. Imagine the relief! The fears of the yankees were soon dissipated, and the whole thing turned out to be the mere story of a party of half frightened cavalrymen from a detachment sent out from the Cumberland to reconnoitre the enemy's position beyond Jacksboro', and who, on being fallen upon by the enemy in overwhelming force, fell back in quick order. On the following day (Sunday) just before our informant left Knoxville, a Lieut. of Scott's cavalry, who had been reconnoitering between the Clinch river and Powell's Valley, in which is situated Jacksboro', arrived, he reporting also that there was no enemy on this side of Powell's Valley. This additional assurance of the absence of the enemy, soon quieted down the city, and when our informant left the excitement had entirely subsided and all was quiet.

As yet the people of Knoxville are not much alarmed. The enemy is yet too far off to give rise to any fears of immediate danger, and a large force, consisting of both Pegram's and Scott's brigades of cavalry, is between him and Knoxville, Buckner holding Loudon, a point on the Tennessee river, where the railroad crosses, about 30 miles from Knoxville. The general impression in Knoxville is that the enemy will not make for that place until a decisive battle shall have been fought, which, it is believed, will occur somewhere between Chattanooga and Loudon, a distance of some 60 miles. The present position of the enemy is on the north side of the Tennessee river with his pickets extending from Chattanooga to Ray county, some 40 to 50 miles. It was reported that the enemy had effected a crossing of the river at Bridgeport, a point where the Nashville and Chattanooga road crosses the river. This is about 30 miles below Chattanooga, and the object of the movement is supposed to flank Bragg. The rumor, however, was not believed, though it is believed the enemy has such a design.

Of the enemy's force very little is known beyond the merest conjecture. The general estimate gives Burnside an army about 20,000 strong, but nothing is known as to the strength of Rosecranz, though his army is thought to be much larger than that of Burnside. Of the strength of our forces it is not prudent to speak, but we may add, without detriment to the military interests, that our army is believed to be sufficiently strong, if judiciously handled, to repel the enemy in any assault he may make. The spirit of our men is said to be excellent, and never were men more anxious for battle, maddened, as they are, by these repeated retrograde movements of their generals, and burning to avenge the deeds of cruelty and oppression to their dear ones at home, who have been left to the mercy of a devilish and barbarous foe.

Our informant tells us, that as he came on, they were removing the hospitals and stores from Jonesboro' and Greenville to Bristol, and that quite a panic and exodus had been produced by it. It was also rumored that Cumberland Gap, which is now held by Gen. Frazier, with what force we are not at liberty to say, was to be evacuated, but we cannot believe this, for it is a perfect Gibraltar in its natural resources of defence, and the key to the whole country of East Tennessee. These rumors of the abandonment of East Tennessee had caused the people to begin to talk of such a contingency, and the drift of the speculations was that, if our army was beaten in battle or forced to fall back, it would retire upon Atlanta or Dalton, in Northern Georgia, or move up in a northeast direction towards the Virginia border, from which they might get into the rear of Rosecranz, cut off his communications, and drive his army before them. On the contrary, a more hopeful view was entertained by some who believed that East Tennessee would never be given up, and that the yankees could never take or occupy it unless our army would retire and give it up to them without firing a gun. It is believed that the enemy is already quite sick of the "invasion." He has to wagon all his supplies across the mountains, the nearest railroad station being Danville, in Kentucky, one hundred and forty miles from Knoxville! At this rate the enemy can advance only at a snail's pace, and can be beaten back whenever he gives us battle—at least he should be.

We get the usual accounts of the enemy's laying waste to the country through which he has passed, and the same catalogue of outrages and atrocities as have been committed everywhere by the unbridled license of the hireling hordes. Our people have come to know too well the inhuman and barbarous system upon which the yankees carry on this war to need any fresh recital of their atrocities. Retribution will yet overtake them.

Richmond Examiner.

Confiscations in New Orleans.—The Mobile "Tribune" says: We learn that the property of the following named persons, now in the service of the Confederate States, has been seized by order of the United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, for forfeiture and condemnation to the United States: J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State; G. T. Beauregard, General; Duncan F. Kenner, Representative in Congress; Thomas J. Semmes, Senator in Congress; Maurice Grivot, Adjutant General of Louisiana; Daniel W. Adams, Brigadier General; Harry T. Hays, Brigadier General; Charles M. Conrad, Representative in Congress.

Chief Tithingman.—We learn that H. A. Badham, Esq., of this City, has been appointed Chief Tithingman for this State, in place of Maj. Bradford, removed. Mr. Badham is a native of the State, and will no doubt make an efficient officer.

Raleigh Standard.

YANKEE ATROCITIES.

We make the following extracts from a long communication in the New York Times:—

We commence with the department of Gen. Schenck. No one has denied or attempted to palliate his course in regard to blind John Glenn, who was arrested on the merest suspicion and sent South without even being allowed a servant to lead him. Although forced to go to City Point, he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the South, claiming that he was a citizen of the United States, and was, consequently, sent back to the tender mercies of Gen. Schenck, who has not yet decided what further cruelties are in store for him.

The case of the causeless turning out of doors of Col. Waring and his family is familiar to all, and his recent exploit of arresting all the mourners quietly attending the burial of a Confederate officer, and marching them through the streets to his headquarters for daring to show that mark of respect to a deceased friend, and detaining them there without shadow of cause, to gratify his spleen, has excited, even among his own party, feelings of profound contempt, which they have not been slow to express. Time would fail to record one tithe of his deeds, which bring disgrace upon us as a people. Is the heaping of insult and indignity on every arrested person a part of our national programme? Must the attempt be made to disgrace gentlemen in the eyes of the mob merely because they are gentlemen? Take the case of Mr. Colin Mackenzie, the son of one of the first physicians of Baltimore. He was arrested on the suspicion of being about to raise a company to go South. Not a shadow of evidence could be found against him, yet he was kept in confinement by Gen. Schenck, and ordered to clean out the area in front of the Gilmore House, facing one of the most public squares of the city. Does this come under the head of military punishment for persons arrested on suspicion? Can we wonder that Mr. Mackenzie should send back word: "Schenck can put a bayonet through me at pleasure, but cannot force me to clean that area;" and can we wonder, knowing Gen. Schenck, that this was followed by his separation from his family, and expulsion to the South? Yet is there law or justice, or even decency, in this?

But, perhaps, no case can compare in wanton malignity with that of the treatment of the Rev. Mr. Harrison, the father-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Hoge, and brother-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Backus, the well known Union clergyman of a Presbyterian church in Baltimore. This reverend gentleman pays large taxes on property in the United States, but upon being asked if he had property in Virginia, and answering in the affirmative, he was required to make out a list of it that it might be taxed also. On presenting it to the official, he made the remark that it seemed rather hard that he should pay taxes on property from which he derived no income. He was arrested on a charge of "treasonable utterances," confined in a small room with six others, kept there for several days—was tried, but allowed to employ no counsel. If he attempted to speak for himself, Don Piatt, the worthy tool of his prototype, Gen. Schenck, shook his fist in his face, cursing him and calling him fool and liar. On Sunday, between one and two o'clock p. m., the venerable minister, sixty-three years of age, was marched down under a broiling sun, with a gang of deserters, to Fort McHenry, a distance of between two and three miles from the Gilmore house. When he reached there he was so utterly exhausted that he dropped to the earth, where he was suffered to lie, without a morsel of food or a drop of water, till the following morning. Well may we exclaim, as we read of the treatment of this gray-haired preacher of the Gospel, "Oh, Christianity, where is thy blush!"

If we turn to the treatment of wounded prisoners in our hospitals, shame must mantle our cheeks when Fort Delaware is brought to our recollection. Between ten and eleven thousand prisoners are there confined, and these have been dying at the rate of from seven to fifteen per day, because compelled to drink the brackish ditch water, which insures disease and almost certain death. Such strong representations have been made by Federal surgeons of the brutality of this measure that some water is now daily brought from the Brandywine, though not near enough to supply the prisoners. There is not a sheet or a pillow in the hospitals there, and the sick and wounded prisoners are only supplied with army rations—hard tack, and fat, salt pork. "If thine enemy hunger, feed him with hard tack; and if he thirst, give him ditch water to drink," is the Administration's version of our Saviour's words.

Who can ever paint the fearful sufferings of the Confederate wounded at Gettysburg, where they lay in pools of water on the battle field, with no shelter save a little canvass stretched upon uprights, parched with thirst, famishing for food, and delirious from unattended wounds. Our New York papers, religious and secular, told of their sufferings with shudderings of horror, but stated, as an excuse, that our own enormous losses required even more than all our surgeons in attendance, and that Gen. Lee left only four surgeons and a few nurses in care of his five thousand wounded men. Let them take pains to get at the truth, and they will ascertain that he detailed fifty surgeons with one nurse for every five of his wounded; and let it be known that these nurses were actually marched off to swell the ranks of prisoners. Should they not have been considered non-combatants by all the rules of war? Or, if captured as prisoners, might they not, at least, have been allowed to assuage the anguish of their wounded comrades till such time as they could be removed to the hospitals prepared for them? Is it a part of governmental policy to let the sick and wounded die, that they may never again swell the ranks of their foes? In the Baltimore jail, eight hundred and fifty men were compelled to take the cold stone flagging as their only bed, till the Federal surgeon stated that they would inevitably be disabled by rheumatism for life if this course were continued.

There are some bright spots in this picture of wrong, injustice and sin, and yet we scarcely dare to direct attention to them lest they too should lose their sunlight and become involved in gloom. At Chester, Penn., and at David's Island, N. Y., the sick and wounded prisoners are allowed comforts and even delicacies. What can cause the difference? Would that we might believe that the disgraceful treatment of our Confederate prisoners might arise from individual corruption and not from the Government; of whose sins we, as a representative people, must bear the punishment.

Lieut. J. H. McDade.—Lieut. John Henderson McDade, Co. G, 11th N. C. Infantry, fell in front of his company at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1st, 1863, in the 33d year of his age. He was a native of Orange county, N. C., the eldest son of Jas. B. McDade, Esq., who for many years has held the office of Post Master at Chapel Hill. Lieut. McDade was a graduate of the University, class of 1852, where he sustained a reputation for classical knowledge and modest and gentle demeanor that will never be forgotten by his classmates. He entered the military service at the very outset of the war as a private in Capt. Ashe's company from Chapel Hill, and was at the battle of Bethel, in the 1st N. C. Vols. After the time of service of the regiment had expired, he assisted in raising another company, Co. G, 11th N. C., and was elected 2d Lieut. thereof, afterwards becoming 1st Lieut. at the death of Capt. Jennings.

YANKEE LETTER FROM THE SOUTH.

The correspondent of the New York Daily News, writing from New Orleans, August 13, furnishes the following:

Mobile is going to be attacked in a formidable manner. Another corps of the army from Gen. Grant arrived here yesterday. This corps numbers about 27,000 men, and, with the two divisions which came down a few days ago, united with the 6000 escaped men of Gen. Banks' expedition, will make quite a respectable force of about 40,000 men. It is said that these armies are going to Mobile via Pascagoula, while another and not less considerable army is going to operate from some other way, such as Pensacola, and in the rear of Mobile.

It is reported that Gen. Sherman, seeing that he could not easily force his way through Johnston's army, has decided to take another road on foot, along the river, up to a certain distance, so as to flank the Confederates and proceed to Mobile. It is said that he is already at Natchez, starting the movement. We may, therefore, hear soon that the city is attacked simultaneously from several sides, if not completely invested. At least such is the plan contemplated by the Federals. They expect short work and a speedy success from it.

But it appears that the Confederates are not idle in organizing their defences. They have several corps well distributed to check the advance of their foes, and some bloody and desperate battles will certainly take place before the yielding of Mobile, which has a fair chance of being saved, if we consider that the United States Navy can be of but little use to combine in the attack. Where there are no gunboats we know very well that the land forces are rather weak against the desperate and audacious Rebels, always powerful, and frequently victorious in the field.

* * * * It is after having perceived the state of things here that the Government has thought proper to exempt this region from the draft. It would be giving arms, sometimes, to enemies. The Republican papers may deem it wise to throw dust in the public eyes, in affirming that Louisiana is loyal and cured throughout of her secession fever; but the truth is that the Louisianians are far, and keep further, from being ready to acknowledge the Republican Administration. They are certainly now more secessionists than they were when they first came here, and, in fact, it could not be otherwise.

The system of persecution and violence introduced here by General Butler, has virtually won the very heart of the people to the cause of Jeff. Davis, who, otherwise, would have been repudiated. General Banks has, no doubt, done all in his power to root the evil out, but too many were interested in keeping the golden stone of extortion rolling, and all his efforts have been in vain to redress the evil. It cannot be otherwise as far as the confiscation and emancipation are concerned.

There is no atrocity that has not been committed here for the last fifteen months of its Federal occupancy; and every day we see the same system working on the remnant of what composed once the splendor of this city and the riches of the surrounding parishes. In short the agrarian law—the *ve victis* of the victorious Romans—has been applied here in all its extent.

Here are the last open proofs of the fact: By an order issued this week from the U. States Provost Marshal, the following properties are seized: those of J. P. Benjamin, G. T. Beauregard, Duncan F. Kenner, Thomas J. Semmes, Marshal G. Smith, G. Szimansky, Maurice Grivot, W. B. Kounks, Daniel W. Adams, Harry T. Hays, Franklin A. Clark, Charles M. Conrad.

Now it may be well comprehended that outside of these persons, their relatives, always numerous in Louisiana, are now and forever the bitterest enemies of the Federal Government. But this is nothing. There are thousands and thousands of people robbed every day to enrich officers and soldiers. Things, then, are kept in the dark, and the names of obscure individuals are not published as having been despoiled.

Fort Sumter.—The Editor of the Savannah Republican writes from Charleston:—

"The noble and gallant garrison of Fort Sumter—the 1st regiment South Carolina regulars, Col. Alfred Rhett—after their long, arduous, and successful services, were, with the exception of one company, relieved to-night. Their places are supplied by a force of picked men detached from the 27th and 28th Georgia regiments, respectively commanded by Captain Edwards, of the 27th, and Worther, of the 28th, the latter being senior officer. I was among these gallant veterans as they rendezvoused on the wharf to-night, preparatory to their departure on the steamer, and I may say, without exaggeration, that a finer and more resolute body of troops is not to be found in the world. Most of them volunteered for this particular service, and they seemed delighted at the idea of defending the old ruin to which they are ordered, especially as there is some intention of an assault by the enemy in barges. It is understood, I believe, that Col. Rhett is to remain in command of the fort."

The Atlanta Confederacy learns from a credible source that since the damage sustained by Fort Sumter, General Beauregard sent a commission composed of Engineers to examine its condition and report whether it was capable of defence. They proceeded to the fort, and after a thorough examination, (the fort being under fire at the time,) reported that it was susceptible of defence for an indefinite period. General Beauregard then called for volunteers to defend that fortification. To this call there was an immediate response from more men than was necessary.

Fight with Deserters.—On Tuesday last quite a serious affair occurred near the house of Col. Coble of the 67th regiment militia, in the Southeast part of this county. As we learn the particulars, a party of deserters were passing through the neighborhood, and the Colonel with a small force of his neighbors attempted to arrest them. The deserters were armed, and regular firing ensued. Two of the deserters were killed, and three captured. The others made their escape. Col. Coble was slightly wounded.—*Greens. Patriot.*

Drunk by Wards.—A private letter from Philadelphia says: "Our city is drunk—not all at once, but a ward at a time. We draft by wards, and those who are drafted have to stand treat on account of their misfortune, and those who escape, have to stand treat on account of their good fortune. The result is, we get inebriated by wards, and Philadelphia goes to bed drunk."

Squirrel Skin Shoes.—Squirrel skins tacked down to a board, the hair next to the board, with hickory ashes sprinkled over them for a few days, to facilitate the removal of the hair, and then placed in a strong decoction of red oak bark, will, at the end of four days, make excellent leather, far stronger and tougher than calf skin. Four skins will make a pair of ladies' shoes. We hear that the ladies of some of the interior counties are wearing these shoes, and find them equal in softness and superior in durability to any other. The longer the skins are left in the decoction of bark the better the leather. By this plan anybody may have a tanyard, and make their own leather, as the skins are easily and cheaply procured, and any vessel holding a gallon will serve as a vat. Any one will do well to try it.—*Rich. Whig.*

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

MORE MEETINGS IN THE ARMY.—Since our last notice of the meetings in the army, we have received directly from the Secretaries the proceedings of three more meetings, and have seen a number of others in our exchange papers. They are all of the same tenor—whether composed of officers and men, or of men alone, as some of them were—they all indignantly complain of the so-called "peace meetings."

For reasons heretofore stated we do not publish any of the proceedings in full; but those sent directly to us are entitled to the courtesy of a brief statement.

The meeting in the 24th Reg't appears to have been composed of non-commissioned officers and privates. Private David Bethune presided, with Messrs E G Moore and J L McLean Secretaries. The committee on resolutions consisted of Private Jas C Bolton Co A, Serg't A Dreyfus B. Private D S Horney C. Private T B Collins D. Serg't D R King E, Serg't H Strickland F, Private D A McGoogan G. Serg't A J Bumpass H, Serg't C B Surles I, and Private A P Young K. Among the resolutions was the following:

"That we are as ardently attached to the great cause of Southern Independence, as fully convinced of the justice and necessity of the war in which we are now engaged for all that is near and dear to man, as strong in our faith that God is with us and that He will in His own good time crown our efforts with success, and as firmly determined to prosecute the war with vigor until an honorable peace is secured and eternal separation from the yankees attained, as we were when we first volunteered upwards of two years ago."

Noble sentiments! worthy of the veterans who endured without murmuring the terrible sufferings of the Winter of 1861 among the mountains of Western Virginia! Their country will owe them a debt of gratitude which will be paid without stint when they return victors.

The resolutions compliment the Confederate and State authorities, and Gen. Lee. Also the Ladies of North Carolina, "for frequent supplies of clothing with comforts for the sick and wounded; and on the toilsome march and in the cheerless bivouac and uncomfortable camp our souls are strengthened and our hopes invigorated by thinking of the fair hands that have toiled until blistered or are folded in prayer for the soldier; and if any proof were needed this would be to us sufficient assurance that N. C. is sound to the core."

The meeting in the 27th Reg't was presided over by Private Frederick Nash, Co. G, with Sergeants Steiner and Nunn and Private J. T. Roberts as Secretaries. The committee on resolutions consisted of Maj J C Webb, Capt Jno A Sloan, Serg't T E Pitman, Co A, Privates Jas R Pearce, B, J G Rouse, C, J E Lee, D, Corp'l E A Barrett, E, Serg't Theo White, F, Privates S G Strayhorn, G, J W Smith, H, J L Kinsey, I, Serg't W Thompson, K.

The preamble and resolutions deprecate the "peace movement" of a few who have never known the impulses of a true soldier, as tending to discourage our brave men, now cheerfully struggling for independence, to raise the hopes of the enemy, and to disgrace the name of North Carolina, and declare that, after two years and a half's service, though earnestly desiring peace, they will never consent to it short of perpetual separation from the North and complete independence. That they see no cause for despondency, but are confident of success.

At the meeting of officers and members of Capts. Reilley's and Latham's Batteries, at Hamilton's Crossing, Va., Capt. Latham presided, with Lieut J F Woodard, Sec'y. The committee on resolutions consisted of—

From Capt Reilly's Battery:—

Capt James Reilly of New Hanover county, Lieut John A Ramsay, James A Garman and Alfred M Peeler, Rowan, Henry S Cooper, Halifax, James H Griffin and Joseph W Pittman, Edgecombe, J K Johnson, Sampson.

From Capt Latham's Battery:—

Lieut John M Perry of Carteret county, G A Latham, Beaufort, W K Styron, Carteret, G W Bryan, Craven, G Maulpas, Lenoir, R B Saddler, Hyde, John Collins, Johnston, B Pool, Wake.

The action of the Standard was discussed in a manner very uncomplimentary to it. The resolutions denounce its course and declare that—

"Though we have been separated for more than two years from home, and those for whose welfare our hearts most earnestly yearn; and suffering the greatest privations and toils, yet we *cannot* and *will not* entertain the idea of *reconstruction* in any form: and prefer to spend the remainder of our days exposed to the storms of battle, to crouching at the feet of yankee oppressors." "That we earnestly desire peace, but cannot consent to any, except a final separation, which will make us free, forever free, from our oppressors."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR ORANGE C. H., Aug. 31, 1863.

Editors of the Fayetteville Observer:—Gentlemen:—As commanding officer of 44th Reg't N. C. T., justice to the men of my command demands that I should make the following statement by publishing which you will oblige the officers and privates of this regiment.

A short time since a letter appeared in the N. C. Standard, purporting to have been written by a soldier in the 11th Reg't N. C. T., which stated that at a meeting held in this regiment the Wake and Moore county resolutions were adopted. Another writer from Pettigrew's Brigade, in a letter to the Standard about the same time, stated that at a meeting in this regiment, "the members of it voted unanimously for peace on any terms." I had deemed it superfluous to contradict statements so improbable and bearing falsehood upon their face. But inasmuch as I have been assured, that those letters have been circulated as true, thus misleading some as to the sentiments of this regiment, I have thought proper to correct any false impression those letters might have made. No meeting was ever held in this regiment, at which *any* man voted for the Wake and Moore county resolutions, or at which those resolutions were proposed. No meeting was ever held at which *any* man "voted for peace on any terms," or at which the subject of peace was discussed, except to disapprove of peace meetings as home. The only meeting of a political nature convened in this regiment, was for the purpose of selecting delegates to the convention at Orange Court House, where it was well known all peace movements in N. C. would be denounced.

After a careful search, after the roll of the 11th Reg't N. C. T. was called, the man who wrote one of the letters alluded to, cannot be found and the surmise is that he was a man who has since deserted his regiment. The letter from a "soldier in Pettigrew's Brigade," is also so unfortunate as to find no claimant for the honors its authorship would confer on the writer, and the conclusion is, that the man who wrote that letter also cannot be called "a soldier of Pettigrew's Brigade," but one who once disgraced his fellow soldiers by his presence and was magnanimous enough to rid them of a nuisance, by leaving without consulting any one and going no one knows whither. The men of this regiment hold the honor of their State at too high a rate; they revere too much their reputation as soldiers; they revere too sacredly the memory of their dead comrades, to beg terms of a foe who is in front of them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. M. STEDMAN,
Maj. Comd'g 44th Reg't N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER

CAMP 51st Reg't N. C. TROOPS,
Sullivan's Island, S. C., Aug 29, 1863.

The situation here is not such as we could wish or so bad as many suppose. Sumter and Wagner are not the only defences of Charleston, or even the most important ones, as the yanks will probably find out in due time. Sumter is in a damaged condition, but still holds out and gives the enemy an occasional shot; but unfortunately they have the advantage of us in long range guns. Hereafter I will consider no fort defensible unless supplied with guns equal in range to the attacking party. So far (except at Wagner) this has been a fight at long taw. Glorious little Wagner still holds out, and despite the tens of thousands of shot and shell (many of them 15 inch) buried in her sand, the same huge pile of white sand I saw there first on 18th July is still there and to all appearance unharmed. True the yankees have advanced their works to our rifle pits, some 250 or 300 yds. in advance of the fort, and are now uncomfortably near, but the hardest part of their job is yet to be done. Wagner cannot be taken except by assault; this they have tried three times and failed. I regret to add that about 80 of our men of the 61st N. C. (Col. Radcliff's) were captured in the rifle pits; the yanks had pushed their works to within a few yds. of them, and before help could be sent them from the fort were overpowered by numbers. They are said to have fought the rascals desperately.

This Island runs almost parallel with Morris' Island for some distance, and from where I write (nearly opposite Wagner) we have a full view of the fleet and operations of both parties on Morris' Island. Our Reg't has been three times to Wagner, and expects to go again in a few days, and our duty has been pretty hard, but not more so than we could expect during a siege. We have a good many sick, but the cases are mostly light and soon over—caused I suppose by the bad water (cistern) and exposure to the sun. The worst cases are sent to Charleston and from there to Augusta and Columbia, and the lighter cases to Mount Pleasant, where the water is good and the sea-breeze and bathing delightful.

We have to thank our friends, the Ladies of Wilmington and Fayetteville, for liberal donations to the sick. These serve the double purpose of supplying their bodily wants, and cheering and gladdening our hearts to know we have friends at home. These noble Ladies should not grow weary in the good work, for such efforts are now far more needed than early in the war, for, while everything has advanced fourfold, the soldiers' wages are still $11, and not always promptly paid to him. Soldiering now and early in the war are very different things. We have our share of croakers in the army, and it would be well for friends at home not to believe all they hear from camp. I am confident that much harm is done by letters received in the army from grumblers and malcontents at home. Any thing that tends to destroy the soldier's cheerfulness does much to injure his health and destroy his usefulness.

We notice with regret and indignation the Union meetings in N. C., (no sympathisers here.) This is no time for harsh words and foolish bickerings. Let us be united and dispense with all finery and eat to live, and not live to eat. Let it be understood that a fortune made during this war will be a *badge of disgrace*. Let the families of soldiers be supplied with work, food and advice, and let good men everywhere hunt up and send back to us our deserters, (make the swamps too hot to hold them,) and our liberties are safe even should Charleston fall.

A.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs Editors: In your issue of the 17th inst., is an article under the caption of "North Carolina Politics," in which you refer to "a Peace Meeting" held in this County—Surry. It would be wrong, unjust, to regard that meeting as a reflex of the sentiment of Surry, for by reference to the proceedings you will find that it was held in the "Westfield District"—a District originally settled by the Quakers, whose posterity, though not adhering to their Church, evince all their antipathy to slavery and to engaging in war. It is but just to them to say, that but few supporters of the war have been found in that District, and this fact is so well known in this section that it scarcely now elicits a remark.

You say that a resolution adopted at that meeting "will do more for the yankees than any army that they have can effect." You say also, that you have reason to believe that "influences have led to and controlled some of these meetings." Such may have been the case in this instance. I have no knowledge of the fact whatever, but am inclined to believe that the true import of the resolution was not carefully weighed by the participants.

But let it be borne in mind that Surry County must not be judged by Westfield Meetings.

VINDICATOR.

Surry Co., Aug. 24

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Permit me to return my sincere thanks to the liberal citizens of Fayetteville who freely give for the comfort of the brave soldiers of the South. The citizens of this town do not do as some people in some other places say, like the Pharisee, "be thou warmed, be thou clothed and fed," to the destitute, or the soldier in distress, far from home, without money or friends. Such is unknown to their hearts or lips. Men that freely receive should freely give, so that in multiplying the charities of life, Providence certainly seems to multiply its resources, like the loaves in Scripture. I heard of the liberality of this place, but I must confess half has not been told me. Without any effort or appeals more than to state that donations would be thankfully received, my mission of mercy has been triumphantly successful. The right spirit prevails here—the Spartan or Roman spirit of the females which applauds and inspires and encourages men here to take care of the soldier. May God preserve this town and save it for its charity.

It may be said of N. C., like Georgia, her Regiments dot every invaded spot in the Confederacy and have left their marks and too often their bones on every battlefield. They are too magnanimous to claim all the glory of the South, but indeed they are entitled to a share. The soldiers on the field from these two States whose patriotism and chivalric daring has not been surpassed in any age, will afford a theme for the writing world for ages to come. Braver men never lived than the Confederate soldiers, who esteem no sacrifice, not even their blood and bones, too rich a libation for liberty. Let other places imitate Fayetteville, where not a soldier is permitted to pass uncared for. Who would sell his freedom for gold? Freedom for mines of wealth is too cheaply sold. He that refuses to aid when he has this world's wealth in such a noble cause is willing to aid in his own downfall. Those who would go with the yankee to save their wealth shall make eternal servitude their fate, and feel a haughty master's galling weight. My collections here were raised with scarcely any effort. Persons gave for their own satisfaction and the good that follows. Even the children came in with their mites. The ladies here will be as immortal as their mothers of 1775, whose deeds and patriotism deserve a place on the brightest pages of fame.

M. A. BUIE, Soldier's Friend.

Collections in Fayetteville, N. C., Sept'r 1863, by Miss M. A. Buie, Soldiers' Friend

$500 each—John H Hall, Do. for Beaver Creek Co., Rockfish Co. by C. T. Haigh Pres't.

$100 each—C B Mallett, E J Hale & Sons, H Lilly, Mrs A A McKethan, C T Haigh, G W Williams & Co, E J Lilly, Cross Creek Man'g Co, Jas Kyle, David Murphy.

$50—S J Hinsdale.

$25 each—John Shaw, E Glover, J W Powell, T S Lutterloh.

$20 each—J R Lee, John McDaniel, E L Pemberton, Thos McDaniel, W B Wright.

$15 each—Wm McIntyre, Isaac Dodd.

$10 each—John W Baker, Mrs M J King, C E Leete, Jas N Smith, D McLaurin, Geo McNeill, Mrs M Waddill, John H Cook, Mrs Dr Foulks, Mrs Dr Anderson, R M Orrell, Thos J Owen, J W Lett, Thos A Hendricks, Cash (W N T,) Cash (W G M.)

$5 each—T G Barrett, Isaac Curtis, Cash (W G B,) John Buie, B R Taylor, A Friend, W Bow, Isaac Hollingsworth, J A W, J C Smith, Mrs M Banks, Neill R Blue, J G Thomson, Cash (A J W,) Jas Martine, E H Grant, W A Rose, Mrs W P Elliott.

$4—Cash (G L.)

$2—J W Sellers, J W Pipkin.

$1—Little Girls: Miss Mary Dodd, Miss Sarah Taylor, Miss Kate Taylor. E Haughton.

Total Cash, $3,042.

Contributions of Articles in kind:—C B Mallett 1 bbl Vinegar; G W Lawrence 1 box 30 lbs Toilet Soap; Miss L M Taylor 1 pair Pillow Cases, Bandages and Linen; Mrs W P Taylor Bandages and Linen; C W Andrews Tin Ware worth $18; Mrs Foulks 1 package Bandages and Linen; Mrs E C Hall old Linen, &c; Wm McIntyre 22 lbs Honey, S Andrews about 30 lbs do.; W N Tillinghast Nurse Lamp.

Miss Buie will leave on Thursday, and will carry to Charleston, free of any expense whatever, any things entrusted to her for the Soldiers.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Treasurer of the Cumberland Hospital Association gratefully acknowledges, through Miss M. A. Buie, the Soldiers' Friend, the receipt of $150.

To the Voters of the 4th Congressional District.

THE Undersigned take pleasure in urging upon their fellow citizens of this Congressional District the name of Lieut. **THOMAS C. FULLER** as a fit person to represent them in the next Congress. Lieut. Fuller has consented to allow his name to be used by his friends. These are times when platforms are not needed; all who know Lieut. Fuller know that he is fully capable of filling the position with honor to himself and the people of this District. He has done his duty well in this war, for after exhausting all means to retain our old Union in its perfection, he was one of the first, after Lincoln's Proclamation, to volunteer as a private in the army, in which he is now serving as an officer. MANY CITIZENS.

July 18.

DEPOSITORY C. S. A.,

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 1, 1863.

NOTICE is given that all the Bonds subscribed for at this office, are now ready for delivery. Subscribers will please return their certificates properly endorsed and receive their Bonds

60-2w] W. G. BROADFOOT, Dep'y.

Executive Department North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. D.,)
RALEIGH, Aug. 31, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.

I SO much of General Order, No. 1, (issued Aug. 18, 1863,) as exempts "the commanding officer of each Company of the Militia, and Adjutant of the Regiment" from Home Defence duty, is hereby revoked.

By order of Governor VANCE:

JAMES H. FOOTE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Sept. 1. 60-1w

50 Reams English Letter Paper!

50 Reams English Letter Paper!!
50 Reams English Letter Paper!!!
60,000 Envelopes!
60,000 Envelopes!!
60,000 Envelopes!!!

Just received and for sale by J. W. LETT.

Aug. 20. 56-6tpd

WAR NEWS.

From Charleston.—Thursday's Courier says:—"The bombardment of Fort Sumter, Tuesday night, by six Monitors and the Ironsides, was by far the most severe attack, and of longer duration, than of any previous attempts made for the reduction of the fortress. The attack commenced about half-past eleven, the Monitors coming up within eight and thirteen hundred yards of Fort Moultrie, and opening a terrific fire on the East wall or sea face of Fort Sumter.

Fort Moultrie and our batteries on Sullivan's Island, together with Battery Gregg at Cummings' Point, replied with spirit, and the engagement becoming general a continuous roll of shot and shell whistling through the air was kept up for nearly five hours. About half past twelve the Ironsides moved up and joined in the bombardment, when the whole horizon at times seemed to be on fire. The object of the enemy was evidently the complete demolition of the East wall, and against that nearly the whole of their tremendous fire was directed. Fire was also kept up occasionally on Sullivan's Island. Some of the enemy's shells struck the Moultrie House, in which was quartered a North Carolina Regiment. One man was killed instantly, another had his leg shot off, and a third wounded so severely in the leg as to make amputation necessary. It is believed neither can recover.

The Monitors, it is reported, by those who had the best opportunities of witnessing the fight, were struck nearly one hundred times. Two or three of the Monitors are believed to be seriously damaged. The "Nondescript or Devil" attached to one of them was completely riddled and shot away. The "Devil" is reported to have grounded on the reef between Fort Sumter and Morris' Island.

About two hundred shot and shell were thrown against Fort Sumter during the action. Of these 116 struck the Fort, inflicting serious damage on the scarf wall, leaving several of the arches and sand embankments only intact. We learn that the shot even penetrated the latter two or three times near the crown of the arches.

The only change of importance in the enemy's fleet yesterday was the appearance of an additional Monitor, making seven in all besides the Ironsides.

Up to a late hour Wednesday everything remained quiet, with the exception of an occasional shot between the land batteries.

On Thursday and Friday the same quiet. Only an occasional gun. The yankees reported mending the Monitors. The sappers said to be only 150 yards distant from Wagner.

From Kinston.—KINSTON, Sept. 3.—The impression is prevalent here this morning, based upon the news that came up from below last night, to the effect that the most of the enemy's available forces have left Newbern, within the last five days, and gone to reinforce the expedition off Charleston. And the forces at Newbern at this time are composed chiefly of negroes and conscripts; and that the Yankees themselves, through their friends and allies amongst us, instigated this advance report as a feint, for the purpose of causing our militiamen to lose their fodder by being called out at this season of the year, and also to cover their movements towards the coast of South Carolina.—*Cor. Raleigh State Journal.*

From East Tennessee.—ATLANTA, Sept. 2.—The Yankee force in East Tennessee is variously reported—one account says that but 4000 cavalry came to Wartzburg, and retreated across the mountains on the advance of Forrest; another that the Yankees are stronger, and have not fallen back.

Advices from Knoxville to the 1st are received. There are no Yankees there. The city is quiet, and business goes on as usual. At last accounts Burnside was still west of the mountains. At Chattanooga, yesterday, the Yankee sharpshooters in the rifle pits were trying to pick out stragglers.

A special to the Appeal, dated Canton 30th, says the whole of Burnside's corps has certainly gone North. Three army corps remain at Vicksburg. In the recent engagement on White river Price captured four Yankee regiments. Grant's expedition to cut off Price failed completely. Price succeeded Holmes, deceased, in command.

Having confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of Col. ROBERT STRANGE, we respectfully present his name to the voters of this (the fourth) Congressional District, as a candidate to represent the District in the next House of Representatives of the Confederate States.

Election first Wednesday in November.

VOTERS OF THE 4TH DISTRICT.

Aug. 28. 59-3tipd

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION!!

BY CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY THE 9TH OF September, commencing at 11 o'clock, in front of our sales room, the following goods, being part of the cargo brought over in the steamer "Advance:"

One hundred Boxes *TIN*, 10 x 14 and 14 x 20 inches, brand IX

Twenty-five or thirty Thousand ENVELOPES.

Seventy-five or one hundred Reams best satin note PAPER.

A lot of India INK.

Large lot Faber's best lead PENCILS.

One hundred gross very superior STEEL PENS.

Sale positive.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers, Raleigh, N. C.

Aug. 28 60-td

DEPOSITORY C. S. A.,

FAYETTEVILLE, 1st Sept. 1863.

THE rate of six per cent. COTTON INTEREST BONDS having been fixed by the Government at fifty per c

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1863.

HOW TO STOP THE SO-CALLED "PEACE MEETINGS."—That these meetings have produced or developed much unkind feeling in North Carolina; that they have tended to alarm and discourage our people and soldiers; and that they have *cheered and encouraged the enemy*, there can be no question. In the opinion of a vast majority of intelligent citizens, so far from doing any good they have interposed new difficulties in the way of what everybody desires; viz: Peace. This being so, we cannot believe that truly intelligent and patriotic men would go into such meetings if they could be satisfied that by so doing they would contribute to such evils as we have mentioned. We propose that steps be taken to satisfy them. Facts and arguments should be presented to them, kindly and dispassionately, by the press and by their fellow citizens. One of these facts, especially, we now propose to bring again prominently to the notice of our readers. We allude to the proceedings of the yankee and negro meeting in Washington, N. C., on the 11th ult. They are stated as follows in a letter from Newbern, published in the New York World of the 18th ult., received at the office of the Petersburg Express:—

Great Union Meeting in N. C.—NEWBERN, N. C., Aug. 18.—A meeting of citizens of North Carolina, representing every county in the First and Second congressional districts, and a portion of the Third, was held at Washington, N. C., on the 11th inst. The first North Carolina Union Regiment, stationed at that point, participated in the meeting.

Addresses were made and resolutions adopted expressing sympathy with the great conservative party of North Carolina, declaring an energetic prosecution of the war in this department to be the only means by which the Union sentiment in the interior of the State can be made practically useful in restoring her to the national jurisdiction, asking the government for reinforcements for this purpose, accusing the Confederate Government of perfidy and cruelty toward North Carolina, declaring that her people are therefore absolved from any further obligation to sustain it, placing the responsibility for the destruction of slavery upon Jeff Davis and his conspirators against the Union, expressing the belief that North Carolina will, notwithstanding, find ample compensation in the blessings of free labor for the present inconvenience of emancipation, rejoicing in the recent Union victory at the Kentucky election, denouncing copperheadism at the North, and commending the ability and patriotism of the administration in the conduct of the war, especially the sound national currency originated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Washington New Era, of the 10th inst., republishes from the Raleigh Standard of July 31 an able article, four columns in length, denouncing the treachery of the Confederate leaders, showing the falsity of their promises and the ill-success of their efforts, stating that portions only of but five of the original thirteen States remain in the hands of the Confederacy, and proposing that North Carolina, in her sovereign capacity, make immediate overtures to the North for peace."

Unfortunately, the Standard has not noticed this extraordinary response to its peace meetings and to the article of "Davidson." The peace party, so called, are generally readers of the Standard, and look to it alone for their information. Not finding these Washington proceedings in the Standard, they are probably not aware of their existence. We propose that intelligent and reliable gentlemen in every part of the State take care to inform their neighbors of the matter. If after that they still get up a meeting, let some one in whom the people have confidence attend the meeting and read those proceedings, warning the people that the effect of their meeting and resolutions will be to invite the yankees and negroes to get reinforcements for the purpose of invading the interior of the State and of a more energetic prosecution of the war against our citizens, their property and their lives. If any person should be disposed to question the truth of this account of the Washington meeting, a conclusive reply will be found in the fact, that, though the Standard's attention has been repeatedly called to the proceedings, it has never denied their accuracy, which of course it would have done if it could with truth. We are greatly surprised and concerned that it has not published the Newbern letter, which seems to us to be of most important bearing upon the affairs of this State.

We feel a strong confidence, that if this course is pursued in a friendly spirit, such as should animate every man towards his neighbors, it will be effectual to put a stop to these mischievous meetings. We have heard, verbally, indeed, that one such meeting was effectually knocked in the head, at New Hope, in Chatham county, by a patriotic and plain statement of facts by Maurice Q. Waddell, Esq., of that county. We have seen no account of this, but there is no doubt of the fact. And what has been done there may be done again elsewhere.

Public Meetings.—We observe that some of our cotemporaries in this State who refuse to publish the proceedings of the people looking to peace, eagerly catch at and publish the proceedings of meetings looking to indefinite war, and laudatory of Jefferson Davis. One thing is admitted, however, and that is the right to hold public meetings, and the *policy* of holding them at this time; and this, it must be borne in mind, applies as well to the so called peace meetings as to the Jefferson Davis meetings. It will not do to say that it is not politic for the people to assemble themselves unless they will speak in a certain way,—they have a right, when assembled, to speak as they please, and to arraign them for so doing, or to question their motives, is to impeach not only their intelligence but the fundamental principle of their right to govern themselves. If they have a right to assemble to laud Mr. Davis, they have a right to assemble to censure Mr. Davis; and the army has the same right. But the private soldier is ignored in the army meetings, and his *right*, therefore, to be heard amounts to nothing. *His* voice is stifled unless he will surrender his judgment to others, and think and act as he is told to do by his superiors. And yet he is figating for liberty—for the right of thought and free expression!

Politicians and public men are always anxious to consult the people and to hear their voice in times of peace. But if it be true that the government is the people's, and that they and they alone are entitled to rule both in peace and war, how much more important is it that they should be consulted in revolutions like the present, when every thing precious is at stake. No matter what a majority of them may do, no one has a right in a political sense to question their action. Their voice is final and conclusive. *They* are the masters in this country. All attempts to *manage* them will fail. They were managed and deceived into this war, by the abolitionists on one hand and the original secessionists on the other; and that lesson will be fresh in their minds whenever any attempt is made in the future to control them.

We observe that Destructives here and there are holding meetings, made up for the most part of exempts, speculators, government contractors, office holders and the like. This is all well enough. These people who thus assemble to let off steam are quite as harmless towards the Conservatives as they are towards the Yankees. Let them meet and *resolve* to their heart's content. That is all they will ever do.—*Raleigh Standard.*

We copy the above from the Standard for the purpose of making a few remarks upon it.

However intended, the first sentence does not include the Observer. We have done what we could to discourage *all* party meetings. We have published the proceedings of three meetings as *advertisements*, as we would have published the proceedings of others if they had been ordered as such—*provided always*, that they neither advocated treason nor avowed a determination openly to set the LAW at defiance. We do not admit, indeed we emphatically deny, that the people have "a right to speak as they please," if they please to speak treason and contempt of the Law of the land. Nobody has any such right as that. No meeting in the Southern Confederacy has a right to resolve that it is "for the Union as it was and the Constitution [that is the U. S. Constitution] as it is," for that is treasonable, tending to subvert the government under which we live, as established by the people of North Carolina in Convention in May 1861, and to give aid and comfort to the enemy with whom we are at war—the ferocious, malignant enemy, whose violations of the common rules of civilized warfare have made him the enemy of mankind—and calculated to induce that enemy to ask for reinforcements to carry the war with more energy into the interior of North Carolina, with the hope of making practical use of the men who pass such resolutions, as enemies to the Confederacy and friends to Lincoln. Nor has any meeting a right to resolve that "we do not intend to pay tithes to Bradford or any other person," for that is to set the Law at defiance, and without Law we can have no government but must revert to a state of anarchy in which every man will have to look only to his own strong arm for protection of life and property, and the weak will be robbed and crushed by the strong. We say no man has a right to speak such things as these, any more than he has a right to set his own house on fire at the imminent risk of destroying the house of his neighbor. Moreover, if we may be allowed in all courtesy to say so to the Standard, we were not only pained to see that any persons in North Carolina had adopted such resolutions, but still more that they were allowed a place in any newspaper, but especially in the most widely circulated and influential paper at the Capital of the State. We freely admit and affirm the right of the people to assemble and to speak their sentiments, and of the freedom of the press to publish them, provided those sentiments be lawful, but not otherwise.

Such resolutions, and their publication, have doubtless grown out of the unfortunate state of excitement into which certain sections of the State have been lashed by furious party controversies through the press—controversies that ought never to have been tolerated during a time of war with a foreign enemy, when we should all be united, with no enemies among ourselves, for there is scarcely enmity enough in the human composition to spare any from our despicable yankee foe.

So far as the Observer is concerned, it has *not* admitted the policy of holding meetings at this time, for the holding of one kind of meetings has necessitated the holding of meetings of the other kind, and so bad feeling is extended and perpetuated.

The Standard is mistaken as to the private soldier being ignored in the army meetings. The proceedings of these meetings show that in some instances the private soldiers only constituted the meeting, in others they were officers of the meetings, in others speakers at them, and in others still members of the committees to report resolutions. Yet they were all, save one, (the Chairman of which we are informed was recently in the woods as a *deserter*,) alike opposed to the peace meetings. It is a serious question, which we do not propose just now to discuss, whether it be proper to have meetings of a political character at all in the army; but if anything could call for or justify them, if is the present state of things in this State, in which the soldiers felt that their honor and their interests and the character of their State demanded the expression of a prompt and decided dissent from the views of the "peace meetings" at home. But does not the Standard see the tendency of its remarks to stir up a bad feeling among the men towards their officers? We acquit the Standard of any such intention, but nothing, surely, could be more likely to do this than to tell the privates (many of whom are of equal or superior social and intellectual standing to their officers,) that their voice is stifled, and that their right to be heard amounts to nothing. Undoubtedly there are bad and tyrannical officers in the army as there are bad men at home, but that does not render it true or right to say that all officers are bad men and tyrants.

But as if the matter in the Standard's first paragraph above were not ultra enough, it goes on in the second to make it still more monstrously objectionable. "No matter what a majority of them [the people] may do, no one has a right in a political sense to question their action." Surely there never was a more extraordinary proposition in politics than this! It is destructive of every thing like government, destructive of constitutions and laws, destructive of the rights of minorities; it would inaugurate the worst sort of despotism. It stultifies the Editor of the Standard himself, for nothing is more evident than that if his doctrine were true he had no right to vote in the State Convention of 1861 to engage North Carolina in this war. A majority of the people of the United States beyond all question approved of Lincoln's Proclamation of April 1861 calling for troops to subjugate the South. He acted upon the principle now so strangely avowed by the Standard, that minorities had no rights which the majority could not take from them at will. That was the time, if ever, for the Editor to act upon his present doctrine of the supremacy of the majority. But he did not. He voted North Carolina into the war, voted the Southern Confederacy into existence; and no majority, if he could command one, could now get us back to the condition from which he voted us, for the simple reason that Lincoln and his majority are bent upon conquest and subjugation and confiscation and emancipation.

The Standard, it seems to us, is misleading many persons by confounding the revolutionary rights of The People, with the constitutional rights of people assembled in public meetings. These latter, if we may judge their opinions by their resolves, are beginning to regard themselves as The People, whereas they are only individuals bound to obey the laws made by The People, through their representatives in the Convention and in the Legislatures, State and Confederate. The People make Governments, and when intolerably oppressed they unmake them by a revolution, as in May 1861. But what The People may do, may not be done by individuals, even though banded together in considerable numbers. When people assemble in public meetings and resolve in favor of the destruction of the Government of North Carolina as established by The People, they are instigating treason. When they declare that they will not obey the laws made by The People through their representatives, they are encouraging law-breaking. And when they attempt to put their resolves into practice, they become traitors or criminals who will be, must be, punished according to law, or anarchy results.

The Standard is disposed to run wild upon the doctrine of the people's right to govern. According to our system, the government is indeed derived from the people, but the people have delegated certain powers to an Executive, a Legislature, and a Judiciary, for the reason that it is impossible for the people themselves to exercise such functions. The people have a right to change these through the ballot box at certain stated periods; but they certainly have no claim to *be themselves* the government. It is impossible for them to be for they cannot assemble together for that purpose, scattered as they are over so wide a territory. And it would be as unfortunate as impossible, for not one in ten of the people ever attend political meetings, and those who do are not always either the wisest or the best. We think it exceedingly questionable, for instance, whether the whole number of men in all the so-called "peace meetings" in North Carolina, which have made so much fuss and filled so many of the columns of the Standard, would sum up two thousand.

The Standard is evidently very anxious to compliment the people. It is indignant at the idea of "impeaching their intelligence;" then says that "all attempts to *manage* them will fail;" and winds up in the next sentence that "they *were* managed and deceived into this war." The people may well exclaim, "call you this backing your friends!"

DEATH OF COL. BRADFORD.—Col. James A. J. Bradford, of the Confederate States Army, died in this town at 4 o'clock this morning. He was a graduate of West Point, of the Class of 1827, and was, we understand, in the 57th year of his age. As Captain in the Ordnance Corps of the old Army, he was Commandant of the Arsenal in this place for probably twenty years. Here his fine and cultivated intellect and warm and generous social impulses drew around him a circle of devoted friends. For a year or two past he has been Commandant of the post of Goldsborough. His health continuing gradually to decline, he came to Fayetteville a few weeks ago to "die among his friends." There is reason to believe that his mind had been turned to the importance of a preparation for the great change which has come to him.

☞ The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr P. P. Johnson, Mumford st., at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—From among our letters of the past few days we make the following extracts.

A gentleman in Raleigh writes:—

"The achievement of Southern Independence is the only guaranty of the liberties of the people, and he who will not now bury the prejudices of the past and cordially co-operate with every other man who desires and labors for the accomplishment of that glorious object, is destitute of every emotion of patriotism and deserves to be treated as a public enemy. There can be but two classes of persons in the Southern Confederacy—the one in favor of Southern Independence, the other opposed to it. Those who desire Independence, sustain the government in the use of the Constitutional means requisite for its accomplishment. And those who oppose the Government in the use of the Constitutional means requisite for its accomplishment, convict themselves of their opposition to Southern Independence, whatever their professions may be. Without regard to past differences of opinion, upon questions of minor importance, let every patriot in the land rally under the banner of Southern Independence, determined to uphold it against both our foes in the field and our enemies at home, and it will very soon become apparent that the great body of the people of North Carolina are true to themselves and true to their country."

A gentleman in Harnett county writes us:—

"I have just returned from a visit to Richmond, Va., to see a sick friend in the hospital. I was in many hospitals and several camps and saw a great many soldiers and conversed with many, and I found them all in good spirits, looking well and doing well, and the sick and wounded from Gettysburg are mostly well and getting well. I saw but few so sick but what they were able to be up and talk cheerfully. I did not hear a soldier in all my travel of eight days speak as though he was out of heart or disposed to give up short of final separation and independence from the north; and I never heard any thing more unanimous than the voice and condemnation of the soldiers on the peace meetings in North Carolina."

THE FEELING AMONG THE SOLDIERS.—A gentleman in a neighboring county has sent us a letter from his son a private in Battery Lee's N. C. Troops, at Camp C. H., Va., from which we make the following extracts:—

"Once in a while I get a glimpse of some North Carolina paper, or hear something from somebody coming from home; and from what I can gather I am afraid that some people or unprincipled politicians are attempting to cause dissensions or divisions among the people at home—some of them I have heard going so far as to express themselves in favor of reconstruction upon any terms. You ought to * * *. We are not going to let them play that game. * * * We will and shall all sink or swim together. I hate war as bad as anybody possibly can, but before I will consent to a peace without independence I will spend the balance of my days in the army."

Another letter from a private at Fort Fisher says:—

"We are not willing to stop short of independence, and never have for a moment thought of submission or reconstruction. No! we want liberty, and will take nothing short of a free and independent government."

MOTTOES.—We have not space to give up to a batch of mottoes, but others have and we are glad when they select good ones. Such is that credited to the Fayetteville Observer of the 27th ult., and given in all the dignity of SMALL CAPITALS under the editorial head of the Raleigh Standard and by the side of two others copied from the North Carolina Bill of Rights and the Confederate Constitution. We are touched by the compliment, and make our most profound acknowledgments. But "one good turn deserves another." The Standard has gratified us once, and on that principle we claim to be gratified twice. We ask the addition to its collection of another motto, a most capital motto, and trust that no feeling of false modesty will be permitted to exclude it from the Standard simply because it is taken from one of its own editorials a few weeks before it inaugurated the "Peace movements." It is brief and to the very point of the matter:—

"WE REPEAT WE MUST FIGHT. THERE IS NO OTHER WAY TO PEACE BUT BY SUBMISSION TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WHO THINKS OF THAT? ARE WE READY TO SWEAR ALLEGIANCE TO HIS GOVERNMENT? IT IS NOT THE GOVERNMENT IT WAS, BUT A RANK AND BLOODY DESPOTISM."
Raleigh Standard, Feb'y 27, 1863.

Co. D, 61ST REG'T AT CHARLESTON.—Capt Ramsay publishes a list of the casualties in this Co., and requests the Observer to copy it; but we had already published the list as furnished by the Chaplain of the Reg't.

A SOLDIER'S DEATH.—We make the following extract from a letter relating the circumstances of the death of Lieut. Henderson C. Lucas, of Charlotte, Adjutant of the 11th N. C. Troops, and of a family well known here where his mother was born and his ancestors lived:—

"He was wounded in the first day's fight at Gettysburg and was taken immediately to Martinsburg, traveling three days and nights without a mouthful to eat or having his wounds dressed. There he was taken care of by kind strangers. * * * It seemed so hard to die away from those that loved him so much, but he sent many messages and when told he could not live he replied that he was ready, that he was not afraid to die, that his full trust was in God.

"He was shot down while bearing the colors of the 11th. When Col. Leventhorpe was wounded the regiment was thrown into some confusion; he seized the colors, (the color-bearers having all been shot down,) and led the charge through a murderous fire until,—twenty paces in front of the lines, calling on the men to follow their flag,—he was shot down, but rose again, waving the colors and urging on the men. He was again brought down, but still supported the old Bethel colors with his left arm until that arm was shot through, and the colors were once more down. He then exclaimed—"Boys I have played out, go on to victory." The colors were received by another, who was instantly shot down, and a soldier who stooped to examine his comrade also fell dead."

DIED,

On the 27th of Aug., CATHARINE A., infant daughter of J. A. and the late C. A. McKay of Bladen.

Bless the babe! it's now in Heaven.—Com.

At Summerville, N. C., on the 22d ult., of fever, Mrs. MARTHA L. SPEARS, aged 32 years.

This most estimable lady gave confident assurance to those acquainted with the tenor of her life, by her love of the Holy Scriptures and devotions at the Divine Throne, that her treasure was in Heaven.

Thus cut down in the prime of life by "Death's untimely frost," she leaves many friends and relatives, a husband and six children, in whose hearts her memory will bloom, fadeless as the "Amaranthine Flower."

J. A. S.

In Richmond county, May 15th, at an advanced age, Mrs. FRANCES H. (familiarly known as Nellie) MORTON. She had been for many years a consistent and exemplary member of the Baptist Church.

Also, Aug. 30th, of diptheria, ALICE EUGENIA, only daughter of Capt. S. W. and M. A. E. Bostick, aged 3 years, 1 month and 15 days. She was a sweet child and is gone to her sweet home.

Rest, Alice, from thy grief and pain,
Thou'rt gone to be an angel now;
We would not call thee back again,
To pain and trouble here below. G. C.

Raleigh Standard and Biblical Recorder please copy.

In Warsaw, N. C., on the 1st inst., of consumption, Mrs. MARY SOUTHERLAND, wife of John B. Southerland, in the 27th year of her age. She leaves five children and an affectionate husband to mourn her death.

In Robeson county, Aug. 22, of diptheria, FLORENCE ALBINA, daughter of Duncan B. and Sophia A. Nicholson, aged 5 years, 8 months and 9 days. Farrie (for such was her pet name,) was a most lovely, innocent and interesting child; she bore her sufferings with fortitude, thinking soon she would recover, but alas, after all that could be done to create a change for her recovery, Death with his resistless hand came and removed her from our midst. We often have meditated on those words she spoke before she breathed her last: "Ma, how many minutes till day?"—she wished to see the dawn of day, but when the sun shone out with clearness and beauty little Farrie was no more; at 5 o'clock A. M., her spirit took its flight from the sorrows and trials of this world and transferred her where she can enjoy the brightness of day, and night can never disturb her peaceful rest.

Dear little Farrie, thou hast left us,
Thy absence now we deeply feel;
But 'tis God who has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When this dreary life is o'er;
Then in heaven we hope to greet thee
Where pain and sorrow are no more.

HER AUNT, S. L. JONES.

An A No. 1 Work Horse for sale.
Apply to J. H. COOK, Asst'r.
Sept'r 4. 61-2tpd

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Raleigh Progress.

CHOWAN CO., N. C., Aug. 25.

Up to the middle of this month we had cause for gratitude for our preservation from what are called the "horrors" of war. Beyond the forcible abduction or the running off of our negroes, the taking of teams, and some instances of robbery and violence, we had suffered no wholesale and systematic plundering, oppression and insult such as I have to relate. But now we have to look back upon scenes which but a short time since the youngest of us never expected to witness in our once peaceful region. We are now a plundered, insulted, outraged and humiliated people. I shall speak of only what came under my knowledge, doubtless other deeds were done which would vie with any I have heard of in baseness or atrocity.

About noon on Friday the 14th inst., the quiet old town of Edenton was rudely startled by several hundred cavalry, under Col Onderdonk. Nothing could have been more unexpected. Many citizens from the country were in town, several with their families. Not one could escape. The enemy had posted their pickets at every street and corner, and one poor fellow who managed to get without the limits of the town was overtaken, arrested, carried back, detained for hours on some improbable charge, and released to go home robbed of the only horse and cart which he possessed. Immediately they began a general seizure of horses, mules, riding vehicles of all kinds, carts and wagons, harness and saddles, in town and country. They had no difficulty in finding what they wanted; they had native negro guides, and it is said some white men, who were familiar with every part of the country. They remained till Sunday morning, about two days and nights, during which time they excelled themselves in meanness. Every inhabited house in town was searched from cellar to garret for arms, and in most cases, it must be said with tolerable civility, and under the eye of an officer. Every vacant house was ransacked without ceremony by the rabble of soldiery. The elegant dwelling of Mrs. Page, for instance, was thronged all of Sunday. A faithful old negro who remains in charge of the premises, says that from early morning till late at night they were going and coming, swarming through the whole house, examining every piece of furniture, opening doors and drawers, and forcing them with axe or hammer even where the key could be had, emptying boxes of books and pictures, and medicines, each one carrying away something, and taking every key which they could lay hands upon. This latter circumstance deserves to be noted, for it has occurred elsewhere. Evidently, many of the men were jail-birds and convicts turned out of the penitentiary, professional burglars, thieves or pickpockets, who understand that as an art and go prepared with all necessary tools for its practice. Many of them, too, were Germans, Dutch or Irish; but some of the greatest brutes were yankees, without doubt. Such too were a great proportion of the officers. Nor were they New England yankees; they were from New York and Pennsylvania, almost to a man. So great was the rivalry between them, that it is impossible to say which did most stealing; and when questioned about it, they were equally expert in lying evasions or shuffling it off on another. But many thieved with the effrontery which only professional skill can impart, and took no pains to conceal it.

But I extend my narrative beyond its proper limits. Hearing of great destruction at Rev. Dr. Johnston's house, I went and saw for myself. It had been exaggerated, of course, but the fact was bad enough. The villains had held regular orgies there, in which there was mingled something of the ludicrous. Most of the furniture had been left in the house, among other things a fine Eastern piano forte in the parlor, and a very antique one in the Doctor's library at the opposite side of the house. These were both played upon, whilst the house resounded with dancing, above and below, in hall and chamber and piazza. Meantime others entered the pantry, and with sticks wantonly broke crockery and glass, like children. A surplice of the Doctor's, left hanging in the library, was torn into pocket handkerchiefs and distributed among the thieves, whilst pillows and other bedding, and even books from the library, were carried away. But for the faithfulness of the servants in charge of the premises, there is no telling how much more might have been done.

The negroes, everywhere, slave and free alike, were plundered without mercy of money and every sort of clothing. Women's dressing was as much sought after as men's—and in more than one instance negroes had a shirt or a jacket taken from their backs, whilst not one was allowed to pass them with a good hat. They were not only a brutal set, but ragged and filthy in the extreme.

Barns, store-houses and smoke-houses were broken open and plundered of their choicest contents, by order and under the eye of the officers. We expect an army, friend or foe, to forage their horses—but not to steal the subsistence of the people, as these marauders did. Besides these things, insult was added to injury. Never were such a gang of thieves and ruffians seen here—never did we expect such humiliation.

From Edenton they went to Hertford, on Sunday morning. The people had expected them two days, and not a church, of the three in the village, was opened.

They stayed there hardly 24 hours, but long enough to take many horses and to commit some surpassing outrages. They took all the horses of the doctors, and mixed their medicines. They arrested the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the county, at their own homes, compelling them to put on their old uniforms, meanwhile insulting their families and intruding roughly and most needlessly into their sick chambers and crowding around their beds. One of these ladies is now very ill in consequence of fright and agitation, and her life may be the forfeit. The two gentlemen above named, with four or five citizens and several Confederate soldiers from Edenton, were carried away to Norfolk. Such was our experience of Col. Onderdonk and his cavalry—a band of undisciplined, beggarly, ruffianly troopers which would disgrace the Chinese or the Turkish Governments in their weakest administration. And yet these are the soldiers of "the best government the world ever saw!" A few of the officers, a very few, and a fraction of the privates, were well behaved men, who seemed really to deplore the necessity imposed upon them by the infamous orders of their superiors. But this handful only served to bring out in more shameful contrast the conduct of the many.

The avowed object of this raid, to use a very inadequate term, was the "protection" of our citizens, i. e. the handful of unionists among us, from the Rangers, the enemy having received, according to their statements, special dispatches from some of their friends informing them of the reorganization and great increase of those defenders within a short time.

The result of the expedition is the very same as it has been where similar ones have gone. We love the yankees less and our dear country more, God bless and defend her! We are more sternly devoted to our cause and our government than ever, and our women, as elsewhere, displayed the temper of Southern women, of true women.

I cannot forbear one thing more, Mr. Editor. We are pained to hear of a party of this State who seriously think of a reconstructed Union. We by no means desire to see the State overrun by the enemy, but we do sometimes heartily wish that those thus plotting against our liberties might without damage to the State undergo what we have to endure, and experience something of the mercies of the yankee army.

We think it an almost infallible remedy for the disease of unionism. H. A. S.

P. S.—I omitted to mention among the late outrages of the enemy, that the negroes' church in Edenton was robbed of its communion service.

My story was scarcely finished, when intelligence came that a full regiment of negroes had been placed at Elizabeth City. If this be true, and there is no doubt about it, then "hail horrors, hail!" We may all have to turn Rangers.

Major General Gilmer.—Official notice is given of the assignment of Major General J F. Gilmer to duty in this Military Department, as second in command to Gen. Beauregard.

At a grave crisis in the history of Charleston, an officer high in the confidence of the Confederate Government, and of military knowledge, prudence and experience, has been added to the group of Generals to whom the defence of the city has been entrusted.

Jeremy F. Gilmer is a native of North Carolina, from which State he received an appointment as Cadet at West Point in 1825. He graduated fourth in his class, and in 1839 was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Engineers in the U. S. Army. For a time he acted as Professor of Engineering at the West Point Academy. At the time of the secession of the Southern States, he had risen to the rank of Major of Engineers, and was on duty in California. He promptly resigned his commission and returned to the South, joining Gen. Sydney Johnston at Bowling Green. He served upon the staff of Gen. Johnston as Major and Chief of Engineers, participating in the defence of Forts Henry and Donelson, and in the battle of Shiloh. Upon the fall of Gen. Johnston in the last named conflict, he was ordered to Richmond, and placed at the head of the Engineer Bureau, with the rank of Colonel, which position he has held up to the date of his appointment, a few days ago, as Major General.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Gen Gilmer is brother of Hon. John A. Gilmer of Greensborough.

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening the 6th inst., by John H. Cook, Esq., Mr. HARDY BENNETT of Sampson County and Miss PENNY PAGE, of Fayetteville.

THE WOMEN AND THE WAR.

To the Editor of the Richmond Examiner:

I never believed Mr. Wm. Makepeace Thackeray in that sentence, "there never was a mischief in the world but there was a woman at the bottom of it." In the mouth of a sour old bachelor such an utterance seems natural enough, but my reading and observation alike would rather lead me to write, "there was never a deed of goodness done that was not prompted or performed by a woman."

And yet I have a serious complaint to allege against the Women of Virginia and of the South, nothing less than giving "aid and comfort to the enemy." A grave accusation, which should not be lightly adventured.

Let us see if it can be sustained.

It will be conceded, that whomsoever shall be found dispiriting, discouraging and discontenting our soldiery, are, to that extent, aiding the enemy. If that shall be admitted, then my indictment will be made out. For the proofs are abundant, that wives, sweethearts, sisters and mothers have, from the beginning of this war, been producing just the before mentioned state of mind among our soldiery.

For example, a month ago I observed a member of the company noted for his diligent attention to every duty, walking listlessly about camp, with clouded countenance and dejected bearing, the very picture of discontent, and turning to a messmate, I said, "B. has gotten a letter from his wife." "How do you know?" asked the other. "By the look of discontent apparent in every line of his face, and in the very pose of his person," I replied. And it was so. B. had gotten a letter that morning, in which was contained these words, "Dear husband, why don't you come home and see us all? It has been so long since you were here, and little Sally asks me nearly every day, 'Ma, when is Pa coming home?' Dear husband, do come and see us, if you can stay but one day." Is it remarkable that, after reading such language B. was, for days, altogether unlike himself.

Said a Captain to me the other day, "I can always tell when letters from home have come to my men. For days, sometimes for weeks, the recipient is sad, negligent of duty in comparison with his ordinary habit and altogether less valuable to the service."

Said a judge advocate of a court martial: "A large proportion of the deserters tried before my court are men who ran away to visit home, to see wife or sweetheart, or mother or sister, and who would never have thought of leaving had not earnest importunity from home suggested the desire to go home."

Said a poor fellow on trial for desertion: "I never wished to desert, but my wife wrote me word that she was sick and likely to die and begged that I would come to see her, and, as I could not get a furlough, I ran off and went home."

Said a young man at hard labor, with ball and chain, pursuant to sentence: "My mother was reported to me nearly at death's door, and I left my company to visit her."

This is not a tithe of the testimony, but it is ample for the purpose of proving the proposition that *the women of the South have been aiding the enemy.* Not wittingly, I am ready to admit. The wife, when she writes to Smith that "she is sick and would give the world to see him," does not intend to deprive Gen. Lee of a stout hearted soldier at the next fight with the enemy. The sweetheart who writes, "Edward, why do you not come; have you ceased to care for me?" does not purpose thereby to cause Edward to perform his daily duties so grudgingly and reluctantly that obedience is scarce a shade removed from disobedience. No, the women of the land do not intend this mischief, but nevertheless they accomplish it. The sentence is written from the purest, often the holiest impulse, but unfortunately it works direful results. It evokes the demons of discontent and dissatisfaction, and presently disobedience to the constituted authorities is the culmination.

Now mother, sister, sweetheart, wife, do you wish to have your son, brother, lover, husband, a good, brave soldier, well sustaining his country's cause upon the red field? Be careful what you write. Let the words of love which go out from the homestead to the soldiers be words of cheer, from which he may draw inspiration for courage and endurance amid the hardships of camp and battle's shock. "Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver," and what are letters but distant conversations. Let your conversations with the soldiers be "fit words." A noble part have the women of the land performed during this war. The ministrations upon the sick and wounded have won brave hearts to undying affection and gratitude. All over the land, like angels of mercy, have the young and old vied with each other in gentle attendance upon the suffering soldier. History will record, poets will sing, and God will reward such deeds.

"All honor to woman; she beams on the sight,
Graceful and peerless, a being of light."

Words may not aptly speak all the praise which the women of the south merit. But they need to be reminded that they inflict suffering not less real than pain from bullet or bayonet would, when they write such messages as have been instanced herein. While merciful to the sick, be not less kind to those not yet disabled by disease or wounds.

Sentenced to be Shot.—The decision of the military Court-Martial in the case of the prisoners arrested for the murder of Adjutant Mallett, near Scottsville, Va., a few days since, was made known yesterday. Their names are:

Francis Bunn, James Ellis, W. H. Kelly, R. D. Clark, Jno. R. Bledsoe, John L. Rainer, John Futch, Henry Pricot, B. Bunn, Dorsey Bunn, Co. H, 13th N. C. reg't. These men were deserters from the C. S. service, and Adjutant Mallett and guard had been sent to arrest them, and, having discovered them, were about making their arrest, when they turned and fired, killing the Adjutant in his tracks. The guard immediately returned the fire, severely wounding one of them, (Henson Futch,) whose trial has not yet taken place. The verdict of the Court in the case of these murderers sentences them to be hung on to-morrow (Saturday,) in the presence of Gen. Edward Johnston's command, Ewell's division, Army of Northern Virginia. There is no doubt they will expiate their crime at the time appointed.

Let their terrible doom be an admonition to all who have ever thought of committing the damnable act of traitor to their country, and teach them that loyalty and devotion to the cause in this her hour of need is the only course which is honorable and right to pursue.

Richmond Dispatch.

From Tennessee—The Evacuation of Knoxville.—The evacuation of Knoxville, noticed in this paper yesterday, is confirmed. The citizens nearly all left, taking with them what they could of household furniture. A gentleman, who left the city after its evacuation, describes it as presenting a most lonely appearance, the houses being all closed and hardly a living thing in the streets save a few stray dogs, whose masters had left them in the hurry of departure. The occupation of the city by the enemy is not yet certain, though it is stated that a small scouting party has reached the place. All the Government stores were shipped from the city in safety. There is no telegraphic communication direct with Knoxville, the telegraph operator having left there two or three days ago. The people from London county, below Knoxville, are bringing their negroes and chattels with them to Bristol, on the Virginia line.

Burnside's force is reported to be 30,000, though the report is thought to be exaggerated. He was in London county, about twenty-nine miles from the city on Monday, but was not advancing rapidly, and had not sent forward troops to occupy it in force, for fear, it is supposed, of an attack by Buckner, whose locality he is unable to ascertain.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The other Richmond papers doubt or directly contradict this statement. See the long article from the Examiner.

From Mississippi.—The ranks of the Mississippi army are fast filling up with returning soldiers. A gentleman just from Vicksburg brings the following news:

"Grant will not move on Mobile until the fate of Charleston is decided. Fifteen transports left Vicksburg, loaded with troops, a few days since; some went up, and some down the river; the troops were taken from the vicinity of the Big Black; it is thought by some that these forces were to overrun Southern Arkansas and Northern Louisiana. The negroes and Federals at Vicksburg are dying off rapidly; there is a great number of deaths among the citizens also. Lincoln's oath of allegiance will soon be administered to every inhabitant who will take it, and those unwilling will be sent into our lines. Fifty of President Davis's negroes have died since they were taken to Vicksburg; negroes can be seen lying dead almost daily about fence corners in the outskirts of the town; they get sick and crawl to some place to shade them from the sun's rays, and finally die from want and exposure."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 7.

Bacon very scarce; sales at 1 25 to 1 50. Family Flour 62 50, super $60. No other changes.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory,
Sept. 7, 1863.

WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a COOKING STOVE; any person having one, can find a ready sale by applying to Captain Taylor, at the Arsenal. 61-2w

4000 LBS TOBACCO, Extra fine. For sale on consignment by RAY & PEARCE.
Sept. 5. 61-3w

From the North.—Baltimore papers to the 1st have been received at Richmond.

From Tennessee.—It is stated that the army of the Cumberland crossed the Tennessee river, near Stevenson, on Saturday, at four different points. It is reported that Gen Reynolds had captured a large Confederate force at Shell Mound, and that Burnside is in the neighborhood.

From Arkansas.—Gen Price, with 25,000 men, is at Bayou Metaire, on White River. The Federal forces, under Steele, are at Duvall's Bluff, on the same river, 14 miles below. A battle is imminent.

Reports from Fort Scott, to 28th Aug., say that Gen. Blunt has been defeated in Arkansas, with a loss of 300.

Vermont Election.—The Vermont State election, on Tuesday, so far as heard from, is largely for Lincoln.

War with France.—The New York Times of the 29th says: Our Government ought to make preparations for war with France. It professes to believe that Napoleon is in secret treaty, concluded, or in progress, with Jefferson Davis, by which the cession of Texas will be received as an equivalent for the recognition and substantial aid to the Confederacy. The language of the European press, the tone of the Emperor's organs, and the hints of the Moniteur, indicate clearly enough the purpose to intervene in our affairs.

C. S. Iron Clads.—The Chicago Times of the 29th, says that a messenger whom the Yankees lately sent to Europe, reports six Confederate iron-clads *en route* to raise the blockade of Charleston, and thirteen others in a state of completion, with all the modern improvements and appliances. They are designed to operate against the Yankee sea board.

Charleston.—Butler is to take command in South Carolina, as soon as Charleston falls.

Mexican Recognition.—Kingston intelligence from Mexico, of the 24th July, via San Francisco, says that the reported intention of the Triumvirate to recognize the Confederate States, is continually foreshadowed by the imperial press. The recognition will take place as soon as the news reaches Mexico, if Maximillian accepts the crown.

From Charleston.—Friday's Courier says all was unusually quiet on the day before. The yankee advance on Wagner goes on steady, but it is to be hoped that they will shortly find that they have advanced too far for their own safety and advantage.

Considerable yankee reinforcements, it is reported, have arrived lately and landed on Folly Island.

On Friday, all quiet and the people in good spirits at the present aspect of the siege.

From Arkansas.—The Atlanta Appeal has a special despatch from Senatobia, that Gen. Price had an engagement with the enemy fifteen miles from Little Rock, and obtained a victory. The yankees are rapidly reinforcing the Arkansas army.

Confederate Tax Notice.

THE Assessors for this County having completed the valuation of property and assessment of Taxes, the Lists will remain open for examination for fifteen days from this day. During that time I will attend at the office of A. M. Campbell to hear all complaints and appeals that Tax payers may make.

At the same time Tax payers are requested to notify the Assessors of any delinquents they may know of.

B. W. HARDIE, Collector.
S

ADDRESS OF THE ARMY.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A general convention of delegates from each Regiment of Troops from North Carolina in the Army of Northern Virginia, held at Orange C. H., Va., on the 12th inst., did us, the undersigned, the honor to appoint us a committee to prepare and publish to you an address, invoking your aid in the accomplishment of an object very dear to those whom they represent, and of unsurpassed interest and consequence to you and to them. They desire that the irresistible influence of the public opinion of all good and patriotic men in the State may be invoked to put down and destroy, and to silence forever, the voice of a faction, which is believed to exist in no inconsiderable strength in your midst, which is daily growing bolder in the expression of treasonable and mischievous sentiments, and whose machinations have been and still are directed towards poisoning the minds and hearts of our soldiers and people, and breaking down the courage and confidence of you and of us, who are sustaining the cause of our country in the great struggle for independence in which we are engaged.

It was esteemed a most fortunate circumstance for the honor and welfare of North Carolina, that such perfect unanimity prevailed in her councils when she resolved to break the bonds which had bound her to a government, which had ceased to be the representative of the true interest of her people, and which she could no longer respect, and to make common cause with her sister States of the South. Then it was that her great and honored names were found united in the glorious purpose. Her Badger, her Rayner, her Miller, her Graham, her Morehead and her Gilmer, her Edwards, her Outlaw and her Smith, her Winslow, her Shepherd, her Davis, her Ellis and her Vance, her statesmen and men of power, were found to have quit for a time the arena of administrative and party politics, and united in the work of laying anew the foundation of a government of our choice. Her quiet farmers, her honest tradesmen and artisans, her civil magistrates, her lawyers and men of learning, nay, all her plain, sober, thoughtful people, who have always been slow to give their pledge to a cause, yet know so well how to honor it with true loyalty when given, were in happy accord. There was, at least, no Carlisle, nor Crittenden, nor Andy Johnson, to head a roll of infamy, within the whole of her widely extended borders.

There was no vote against the ordinance of secession. There was no press to inveigh against it. There was no voice of faction raised in opposition to it. Fairest of hands made appropriate banners and wove rich garlands for expectant heroes, and private contributions, from rich and poor, were bestowed without stint or limit in furtherance of the common cause. The sons of our noble old State, supposed to possess very few of the elements of martial character, came forward with astonishing alacrity, and in very astonishing numbers. Those who had mocked her before, beheld with staring eyes her splendid regiments with full ranks, substantially clad and equipped, and governed by a rigid discipline, which betokened the dread with which the enemy has always been inspired, when they were known to be upon the field. Since then, out of the vast store-house of her wealth, little known before or appreciated by even her own people, she has poured forth into the lap of the Confederacy resources commensurate with her other sacrifices. And whether we measure these sacrifices by the amount of the materials of war and means of subsistence furnished, the spirit and determination of her people, the number of her men given to the cause, the talents, courage and fortitude of those who have fought, or the number and virtues of her noble dead, we are obliged to recognize her sisters leaning on her for support in every emergency of the eventful struggle.

Nor have these sacrifices been made in vain. They have enriched her history, exalted her fame and increased her renown, and though her material strength has been to some extent exhausted, she is, to-day, relatively more powerful for the defence of the integrity of her territory, and of her rights and honor, than when the contest began. Distraction, despondency and despair reign in the councils of the Northern government. The hopes at first entertained of our speedy conquest have sunk in the hearts of our enemies, and as a direct consequence, we find such resistance to the administration at Washington, and mob violence so rife in the towns and cities, that a measure of that government most essential to the further prosecution of the war, is openly resisted and set at naught. Popular assemblies have openly declared for peace, and the press and some of the most influential men speak now with a freedom and boldness which clearly marks a change in the public feeling upon the all-absorbing topic. *The people* have ceased to prosecute the war, and the government is dealing its blows with an *exhausted energy* and *with fanatical blindness*. The despot who would enslave us has found a lion in his path, in the shape of opposition to despotic power, and the courage of him and his minions has been broken down.

Volunteering for the armies of our enemy has entirely ceased. Only a small number of the conscripts drafted can be forced into the service, and these will certainly be discontented, mutinous and worthless as soldiers. His armies in the field have been depleted by desertions, humiliated and dispirited by repeated defeats, and all their trusted leaders driven in disgrace from command. Even the partial discomfiture in the attempt to invade his territory, and our loss of the strongholds on the Mississippi, have failed to revive his hopes of success, or to change in any material point of view this discouraging aspect of his affairs. His armies cannot be recruited so as to add to their material strength during this campaign. He is daily sending to the rear detachments—in some cases whole regiments and brigades, (doubtless his best troops,)—to keep down by terror of arms a spirit of discontent among his own subjects, which stops little short of actual rebellion. Add to this, the rapid exhaustion of his material resources, and you cannot fail to see very powerful causes at work to bring about the separation for which we are contending, upon terms which will secure to us independence and the blessings of peace.

Whose sacrifices have tended more to produce these results than those of North Carolina? When the hopes of our enemies were sought to be inspired by stories of Union feelings among her people, the ready answer ever among them was, "it is impossible; look to the number of her troops in the field and how fiercely they fight!" This answer was then complete. Can the same be said of it now?

That there is an Union feeling proper among her people, we cannot believe; on the contrary there is, we believe, a very unanimous sentiment of hostility to any settlement of our difficulties, except upon terms that shall secure to us independence and peace upon a lasting basis. But while this is our belief, we cannot shut our eyes to the conviction that there are parties in our State, who are endeavoring to combine certain elements of discontent and party feeling into a faction, to make war for an unholy purpose upon the authorities, to bring the righteous cause in which we are engaged into disrepute among our people, and to thwart the designs of patriotic men in their labors for the public good. The sentiments of the parties referred to find utterance principally through the columns of the Raleigh Standard.

"Movements for peace" have been proposed in North Carolina, taking the shape generally of a proposition to hold a convention of the people of the South, inviting similar conventions of the people of the North, to meet them for an adjustment of our difficulties. In none of these propositions are the terms upon which their authors propose to agree upon a peace even dimly shadowed forth. In some, it is true, the term "honorable peace" is employed, but their views upon other points are so plainly the promptings of a discontented and desponding spirit, if not of actual treason and disloyalty, that we cannot withhold our minds from the conviction, that if their ideas of an honorable peace were made known, they would fall far short of the dictates of a manly spirit, and of the wishes and expectations of patriots.

In furtherance of their common design, these parties take hold of every apparent cause to excite a feeling of discontent among our people and soldiers towards the authorities of the Confederate States. They represent that the defence of our State has been wilfully neglected, and our coast and a portion of our territory wilfully abandoned to the enemy. They say our soldiers do not procure a fair share of military honors in the shape of promotions, and even that newspaper correspondents of administrative organs fail to award to North Carolina valor and merit the just meed of praise.

We are painfully conscious of making an undignified descent in noticing this last topic of complaint, and the only reply we shall make is, that the soldiers of North Carolina do not feel so poor in fame as to find it necessary to rely upon ephemeral puffs of ignorant newspaper correspondents for the maintenance of their claims to a just share of reputation. They are content to abide the criticism of the Generals who command them, and the impartial judgment of history. The complaint of injustice to North Carolina officers we are not inclined to discuss, lest we render ourselves obnoxious to the censure of claiming more for them than is awarded by the impartial judgment of others.

The complaint that the defence of North Carolina has been neglected is, in our judgment, wholly without foundation. That all has not been accomplished upon the soil of our own State, which was apparently within the power of the forces left there, may be questionable, but even upon this point we do not profess to have a sufficient knowledge of the "situation of things" to discuss it, even if we arrogated to ourselves the military skill to make a just criticism. But there cannot be the least doubt that in concentrating the troops from North Carolina upon the soil of Virginia for our own defence, the true military principle has been adopted; and it is to be hoped that when the fact is once pointed out, that twice in the history of this war this plan of operations has compelled the enemy to withdraw his forces from our coast, for the safety of his main invading army, this senseless caviling will be forever hushed. Burnside was withdrawn in consequence of McClellan's defeat before Richmond, and Foster was withdrawn in consequence of Hooker's defeat at Chancellorsville and the operations which followed. And that our people have experienced few of the horrors of war, compared with the people of large districts of Virginia, is attributable to the adoption of this principle in our defences, and God forbid that it should be abandoned except upon the most imperative necessity.

If it shall be said that the enemy ought never to have been allowed to gain a foothold upon our soil, it may be answered, we had not the time and means to enable us to place Hatteras in a proper state of defence before it was attacked. After this disaster the fall of Newbern became inevitable, unless more troops could have been spared from points of more importance. And it may well be doubted whether the means at the command of the General of the Department of Norfolk were sufficient to have saved Roanoke Island. Certain it is that he was then regarded as a General of skill, and all the available means of the Government were placed at his disposal. With the lights which experience has afforded, and with even the scant means then at command, these places might, possibly, have all been held, but it is human to err, and we have no reason to suppose North Carolinians (certainly not the parties whose sentiments we are combating) are exempt from the common frailty. A large and productive region of our State by those disasters has fallen into the hands of the enemy and been occupied by him, but to show conclusively how factious and unworthy of North Carolinians is this complaint, we have only to point to the fact that the largest and most opulent city of the South has fallen into the hands of the enemy, and the fortified towns of the Mississippi had to be yielded to him, opening the whole of that State to his ravages. Is there any faction in Louisiana or Mississippi that complains that New Orleans or Vicksburg or Port Hudson were wilfully neglected or surrendered? And can it be supposed that the President of the Confederacy has deliberately chosen to inflict, by his neglect, greater injuries upon his own State and people than upon *even the poor cast off people of North Carolina?* No! Our countrymen, we are persuaded, will yield to the voice of charity and reason, and say with us, "The President is not infallible; he may, in some instances, have erred in the choice of men and of means; he may have been unduly influenced by the judgment of others; but surely he could not have been so insensible to the preservation of his own reputation and influence (if it were possible to deny to him higher and nobler motives of conduct) as to wilfully neglect the defence of any portion of the country." Certain it is, that few men have had a more general voice of his countrymen, of his enemies and of the world, to ascribe to them greater political wisdom, firmness, integrity and dignity than President Davis, in the administration of a Government under the most trying circumstances.

And here we may take occasion to remark, that it is to him we may ascribe the preservation of Gen'ls Lee, Johnston, Beauregard and Bragg for the leadership of our armies; since disaster, in the career of each one of those great military chieftains, has compelled them in turn to pass under a cloud, when popular clamor called for their dismissal. Happily for the country, he did not imitate, in this respect, the example of his blundering cotemporary at Washington.

But beyond these demonstrations of hostility to the present administration, "the faction" declare "that more is demanded of North Carolina than any of her sister States, and that some of them have not been called upon, or have not furnished as many soldiers for the field in proportion to population as North Carolina, and that for this and other reasons, they resolve that North Carolina will send no more troops to the field."

That North Carolina has been called upon for a larger quota of troops than the other States, you may be well assured is untrue. Calls have been made for troops, but for no particular number from each State. The call is for all between certain ages in all the States; and this is sufficient to show how false and reckless men become, when they yield themselves to the spirit of faction. If the people of any other of the States have failed to respond to the call, then they cannot escape the charge of disloyalty, and a violation of their pledges, made at the beginning of the contest. This is the accusation made by "the faction" in North Carolina, and they propose themselves to adopt the same disloyal course of conduct. Their avowed sentiments lead to this. All men must be held, morally and legally, to intend the natural and the necessary consequences of their acts; and if this be so, the conclusion is irresistible, that when these men are called upon to render support to the cause of the country and they refuse to do so, but threaten violent resistance to the law, they are prepared for submission, for re-union! Nor does it matter whether they avow these sentiments or deny them, if they are prepared for resistance to a law of the land most essential to the defence of the country, does not their conduct lead directly to this result?

It would be unwise as it would be unjust, to attempt to magnify the importance of these manifestations of disloyalty, but they cannot be without evil tendency in encouraging our soldiers to desert their colors and abandon their comrades, in repressing their ardor, in sowing the seeds of distrust and despondency among the people of our sister States, and in encouraging the enemy to persist in his designs of conquest, prolonging thereby the horrors and distresses of the war. Beyond this, it is possible that the conduct of these men may bring on us a calamity to be deplored even by themselves. It is not impossible that these men should succeed in lighting the blaze of intestine civil war in our own State. The fate of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri is before us for solemn warning. Be assured, the North Carolina troops will not turn back in the course which they have pursued hitherto. Their honor is too deeply pledged in blood to admit of this. Hardships and dangers we know lie in our onward path, but a ruin, worse than ignominious death, we know to be involved in turning back, and such must be the fate of all patriotic men. Those who refuse to aid us and invite the enemy to our conquest, would not escape to the general wreck of our political fortunes.

But there is yet a consideration to which your attention has not been invited. The systematic violation of all the rules of civilized warfare by the enemy, has not been without its natural influence in inflaming our resentment and exciting towards him extreme hatred. He has paid no respect to the inviolability of private property, or the personal liberty of non-combatants. He has made war upon innocent and defenceless old men, women and children, by driving them as refugees from their homes, burning their dwellings and taking from them their means of subsistence. He has employed in his service—in command of his armies, beasts in human shape, who have not hesitated to inflict upon ladies of the greatest refinement, the most cruel insults. His cruelties to our people have been limited only by his power. Surely there cannot be a man of honorable impulses or generous nature in our whole State, who has not felt his heart swell with indignation at the recital of the inhuman barbarities of our foe. But it must occur to you as a matter exciting the greatest astonishment, that the employment of the slaves of the South and the free negroes of the North, to murder our citizens and oppose us in honorable combat as soldiers, should not have fired the soul of every man in the South, and raised every strong arm in her defence. He who bears this enormity with patience, is a coward or a brute, "whom it would be base flattery to call a man." And can he who counsels submission, or whose course of conduct tends to this result, escape this condemnation? And under such circumstances, could we fail to transfer to our enemies at home and the main authors of our calamities, the hatred and revenge which we cherish for our public enemy?

But let us invite you to a policy which shall avoid all apprehensions of evil and disaster. Let all the good and patriotic people of the State, unite in a public avowal of their opinions, in denunciation of the sentiments and designs of this faction. This cannot fail to destroy it. If errors in the conduct of our affairs have been committed, let us brush them from our memory or throw over them the mantle of charity. Let the disgusting bickerings of partisans and politicians be once more banished from the arena. Let us in the midst of the fearful dangers that surround us, renew our pledge of devotion to the cause of the country, and light upon her altars eternal blazing fires. If the materials of war which have been gathered together, have been misapplied or wasted, let us make use of the wisdom of the boy, who when he has lost an arrow,

"Shoots his fellow of the self same flight,
The self same way, with more advised watch
To find the other forth. And by adventuring both
He oft finds both."

Let us above all not permit North Carolina to recoil from the contest. Let her not become a laggard in the conflict, and let no stain rest upon her escutcheon, and then we shall be able through all time to say with true and just pride:

"Though the scorner may sneer at and willings defame her,
Our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her."

Most respectfully, your ob'dt servants,

THOS. M. GARRETT,
Col 5th N C Troops, Bertie Co.
BRYAN GRIMES,
Col 4th N C Troops, Pitt Co.
JOHN D. BARRY,
Col 18th N C Troops, N Hanover.
SAM'L P HILL,
Lt Col 6th N C Troops, Caswell Co.
H. C. JONES, Jr.,
Lt Col 57th N C Troops, Salisbury.
SEATON GALES,
Capt A A G, Ramseur's Brig, Raleigh.
J. G HARDY,
Surg 6th N C Troops, Buncombe Co.

All papers in the State respectfully requested to copy.

Faith, Hope and Courage.—During the Revolutionary war, as the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinal says, the British had possession of nearly all of our prominent cities. They had under their hated rule North Carolina, South Carolina, and a good portion of many other States. They captured Philadelphia, which was then the capital of the nation, and dispersed the Continental Congress. Our armies retreated, and fell back again and again. Yet the patriots of that day were not the North, and cheer our soldiers. That now was dispirited. No! misfortune only made them the more united and determined to gain the freedom and independence for which they were fighting.

Why then, we ask, should we feel in the least dispirited or disheartened by our late disasters? We have no reason for so doing. On the contrary our courage should rise with the pressure of calamities. We should show the world by our acts that the subjugation of the South is impossible. We should recollect, that we must either gain our rights or take the fate of conquered nations—chains and slavery. Our submission will fasten Federal despotism on us and our children for all time. If we are once disarmed and our armies disbanded, all hope of independence is lost forever. Thenceforward we shall be serfs of Yankee taskmasters.

Misfortune always nerves the arms of patriots. It should awaken us to greater exertions. It should redouble our spirits and energies. It should incite us to make every preparation possible to accomplish the great work we have commenced to free the South from Northern bondage.

Richmond Whig.

Adjutant General.—Gen. Daniel G. Fowle has resigned the office of Adjutant General of North Carolina, and Gen. R. C. Gatlin has been appointed by Gov. Vance in his place. Gen. Fowle retires, leaving the business of his office in excellent condition, having performed his duties in an able, systematic, and satisfactory manner. Gen. Gatlin is an old army officer—well informed in military affairs, and will no doubt make an efficient Adjutant General.—*Raleigh Standard.*

CONGRESSIONAL DISCUSSION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—I was present at the discussion between Messrs. Ashe and Christian, the candidates for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, and as the discussion involved matters of the highest moment and greatest importance to the people of our good old commonwealth, I have thought it not improper to furnish you with an account of the measures discussed and the remedies proposed by the several candidates, so that the voters of the State may fairly judge between them.

Mr. Christian opened the discussion by thanking the people of Moore for the liberal vote given him two years ago, having received more votes than all of his competitors put together; that humble as he was, in this time of trouble and of gloom he felt it to be his duty to contribute his mite towards a settlement of our present difficulties. That we once had a great country, happy, prosperous and free; that now what was our condition? that if we looked around us, we saw women and children fleeing from their homes, our children slain, our property plundered, and our women ravished. That in this condition we must not fold our arms in apathy; something must be done to save us from ruin, and to stop this effusion of blood. That if we looked at our currency, we found it in a desperate condition, depreciated and almost worthless; that money was the sinews of war; as the great Cæsar said "give me money and I will get the men." For this condition of our currency, the Congress is responsible, and he supposed that his honorable competitor could give an account of his stewardship which would be satisfactory to his constituents; that he asked the question who was responsible for this? The first issue of Treasury notes was July 25th, 1861, payable in two years after a treaty of peace and fundable in 8 per cent. bonds; that the present Congress in violation of that contract, by the Funding Act, which was virtually repudiation, required these notes to be funded at certain stated dates or they could no longer be funded at all; that up to the passage of this last act the currency had not depreciated much and was good. That besides this it had added greatly to our debt by adding interest to principal. That two years ago he thought this war would be a short war on account of the importance of our great staples to the European world, but that the frequent running of the blockade had carried out of the country the gold and the cotton, and this had encouraged speculation in specie and tended to depreciate our currency. Could this have been prevented by Congress? If it could who was responsible? North Carolina had been badly treated by the Confederate Government; that she had furnished more of men and provisions for the war than any other State and had got no credit; that more of her soldiers had been killed than of any other State and they had been awarded no praise; that a tithingman had been appointed from another State, notwithstanding a citizen of this State recommended by the authorities in Raleigh was an applicant (Mr. Badham;) that the meanest reptile would sting the hand of its oppressor, and that meetings and assemblies of the people followed, denouncing those acts of our Government. That we had carried on the war for two and a half years; what was the result? More than half of our territory was in the hands of the enemy; could we retake it? That there was not a man in our country who would not be willing to sacrifice his life, if this would drive the enemy from our soil, but would this accomplish it? He thought not. That the secessionists were so anxious to break up the old Union, that they could not wait for a general movement, and consequently we lost Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, Northwestern Va., and added 200,000 men to the yankee army. That he thought further resistance hopeless. Should the cry be more men, more money, and not an effort made for peace? What was done in the Crimean war? After the extensive defences had been carried the Allies estimated that it would then cost the lives of 100,000 men to take Sebastopol, and that rather than sacrifice this number they made peace. That he was not responsible for, nor did he begin the present agitation of the peace question; that his views were known only to a few of his neighbors; but he was happy to find that he was sustained in all parts of the District. That he appealed to the people; they could make and unmake Governments. That he could not lay down any particular terms of peace, for the reason that he did not know what terms the other side was willing to concede. That he was in favor of calling a convention of the Southern States to be held (some friend had suggested on some Island or neutral territory,) who would request the Northern States to hold a similar one. That then an armistice for 3 or 6 months might be proposed. That the next Congress of the U. S. would be opposed to Lincoln, and that terms might be proposed to that Congress; that if they were refused or any honorable settlement rejected under the influence of Lincoln, then appeal to the Northern people; and if the Northern people also refuse to do anything, then we should know our fate and the whole South would be united as it was on the coming out of the Proclamation of Lincoln. That he was opposed to unconditional submission. That he had seen more than twenty extracts from different papers showing a division among the Northern people. Many at the North knew that it was impossible for us to live together again, but they were willing to an honorable adjustment, the *most* of the people would not agree to our Independence and we cannot get it. He compared this to the reconciling of a difficulty between two gentlemen by the interposition of mutual friends. That if England and France were opposed to reconstruction, as we believe, it was time to bring the matter to a crisis and stop this effusion of blood. That he and his competitor differed as to the effect of the peace meetings upon the North and upon our soldiers; that he thought it would encourage the peace party at the North, and cheer our soldiers. That now was the time to make propositions, and that if peace was not made by Winter our condition would be deplorable. Why was not now the time? The Lincoln Congress was about to assemble. That N. C. was the only State in the Confederacy in which there was a Bastile in which he had been informed a boy 11 years of age had been confined until he had died. That Congress had established no Supreme Court, as it ought to have done, that Congress had refused to increase the soldiers pay, although the members had increased their own. That the representatives from Kentucky and Missouri had no constituents and yet by their votes they had imposed a tithing law upon us; that if they had been turned out the law would have been defeated. If we do not get peace now, in twelve months we would not have men enough to demand an honorable peace. Who supposed that a compromise could be made all his way? The peace party at the North is moving and we ought to meet them.

Mr. Ashe replied, that he was also thankful for the vote he received in this county two years ago, as that vote had enabled him to defeat Mr. Christian in the District. That the present Congress had been much abused, but that it had done much; without a dollar in the treasury it had carried on the war successfully thus far, had furnished both the men and the money. That there were but two ways to carry on this war, by taxation, or by the issue of treasury notes; that rather than impose havy and burdensome taxes upon the people, they resorted to the issue of treasury notes; that the Provisional Congress commenced it, and this Congress had gone on with it. That it was impossible to carry on a war by the issuing of treasury notes without depreciation, for that before the war $180,000,000 answered all the purposes of the country; that since the war $620,000,000 of treasury notes had been issued and that this redundancy was the great cause of the depreciation. That the funding act was no repudiation for it gave every holder the chance of funding, and Congress and the country were pledged to redeem the notes according to their faces—and had withdrawn $130,000,000 from circulation, helping the currency that much. That as to the pay of the soldiers he had voted for three distinct bills to increase their pay; that these bills passed the House of which he was a member and were laid on the table in the Senate. That he had gone further and voted for an appropriation of about $19,000,000 to meet this increased expenditure. That as to the organization of the Supreme Court, he was in favor of establishing a Supreme Court, but that the bill as it passed the Senate denied the right of appeal from the State Courts to it, and consequently, that the law might be decided one way in this State, and another in another—and that rather than have a Supreme Court established as proposed by that bill he proposed laying the bill on the table, with the hope that the Senate or the House might be able to pass a better bill. That he had been accused of voting to take away the rights of the people. This was not so. That when he first went to Congress, Richmond was threatened by the gunboats up the river,—was full of spies, plugs, blood-tubs and garroters; that he voted for a bill suspending the writ of habeas corpus only when the country was about to be invaded, and that the writ had never been suspended under that bill except in Richmond and Petersburg, and it had a most happy effect. Ever afterwards he had voted against the suspension of the writ and had long since made up his mind never to vote for its suspension again, and had voted for Mr. Russell's resolutions declaring that martial law cannot exist in the Confederacy under our laws and Constitution. That he had voted against the tithing law and proposed the bill that passed the House containing among other features, the exemption from taxation of $1000 worth of property, and of $2000 worth belonging to a soldier, which he thought was just, as the Senate had refused to increase his pay. That he looked upon Mr. Christian's plan for settling this war as impracticable; the gentleman could not even tell us where this Convention was to assemble (on some Island?) Why go to an Island? How was it to be called? he has not told us. Mr. C. has said he was in favor of an armistice for three or six months; who was to give us this armistice? Who were here to contract with? This convention could not give it to us; it would have to be brought about by means of the two Governments. But Mr. C. says, appeal to the next Congress of the U. S. To what purpose? The House it is true has a majority of six against Lincoln, but it is a majority of war democrats. The Senate has a large majority in favor of Lincoln, and the gentleman knows, that according to the Constitution the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate has the treaty making power. But suppose we do appeal to the Lincoln Congress, what will be its answer? Lay down your arms and submit. This comes from a gentleman who while a member of the Convention which took N. C. out of the Union, voted for a resolution declaring that the separation from the old Union was final, and that the incompatibility between the sections was so great they could not live together under the same government. There were three parties at the North—the Black Republicans, whose platform was subjugation, emancipation and confiscation; the War Democrats, whose platform was lay down your arms and submit; and the Peace party, who were in favor of letting us go, because they did not believe they could subjugate us. Are these peace meetings likely to strengthen the hands of this peace party? He thought not. Would it not hold out to the North a prospect of speedy subjugation and crush out the peace party? But how can we get a Convention of the Southern States? Will South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia or Texas, send delegates? But suppose North Carolina acts for herself, her situation would be that of Maryland, Kentucky and Mississippi. Provost Marshals would be through our State conscribing our citizens to fight our Southern brethren—and North Carolina would be the battle ground. Her only course was to fight on, and he was confident of success; the war could not last long with its present proportions; an army of 350,000 men could not be conquered. Peace means reconstruction—there was no difference between peace and submission. The old government no longer exists, the old Constitution is a dead letter. Seward boasted in his dispatch to the English Minister that he could touch a bell in his office and arrest any citizen of the U. S.

Our debt is $800,000,000; the yankee debt $2,700,000,000; if we submit what is to become of our debt? It must fall as a dead loss upon our people. If we submit, the Monroe doctrine is in full force and our citizens will be drafted for another war with France or England. That he was as anxious for peace as any man, that he would strip himself of every particle of property if that would procure peace; but is this a time to make proposals when our enemy, now flushed with victory, is preparing to make another desperate attack upon our armies. To prove that he was right in his opinion of the effect produced on the Northern mind by these peace meetings, he read extracts taken by the Observer from the Northern papers giving an account of the proceedings of a Union meeting held in Washington, urging, among other things, a vigorous prosecution of the war in this State as the only means of making the peace movements in the interior practical; that this meeting was composed of negroes and yankees, and declared that N. C. for the ultimate good to be derived from a stopping of the war and a return to the Union, was willing to submit to the temporary inconvenience of emancipation. That as to the effect of these peace meetings upon our soldiers, he would read a letter from a soldier from this county, an old Union man, who begged that if the people at home would do nothing for them they at least do nothing against them, that such meetings were unnerving our troops; that the yankees alone could not whip us, but that the yankees aided by our own people would most certainly do it. That Mr. Christian had said something must be done now, this Winter; but the gentleman could take no part in any pacification because he would not take his seat in Congress until next December twelve months. That many of his hearers had lost their sons in this war, and that to submit now would dishonor the memory of the illustrious dead.

Mr. C rejoined. That the letters read by the Hon. gentleman were from officers, that he had at least 20 letters from soldiers urging the people at home to do something to stop this war. That the people would have paid heavy taxes if the Convention had not removed them from the shoulders of the people. The gentleman had imposed the burden, he had taken it off. That it was easy to criticise his plan, but why did not the gentleman propose a better? That he desired greatly the independence of the Southern Confederacy. That if the gentleman was not a secessionist, he was at least in bad company, for they would all vote for him. That he wanted to get out of the war honorably, or fight on. That he was in favor of executing the last conscript act.

Mr. A. said that Mr. C. had changed his platform: that at Stanly he was in favor of the Southern Convention meeting South, and the Northern Convention North, which would have been no meeting at all; and that he would not treat with Lincoln. Now he says that he would appeal to Lincoln, and if Lincoln refuses, then to the people. That if the secessionists would vote for him, the Lincolnites and submissionists would vote for Mr. C. That so far as raising his pay was concerned, that he had uniformly voted for the lowest fixed salary and against a per diem compensation. That the Provisional Congress had fixed the pay of its members, but not of the present Congress, and that they were obliged to fix it.

CARTHAGE.

Gold Tumbling.—The Confederacy says there has been a heavy decline in the price of gold, sterling exchange and bank notes, in Atlanta, for a few days past. Gold has declined 400 per cent.

WAR NEWS.

From Tennessee.—RICHMOND, August 31.—Passengers by the Western cars, who arrived at Lynchburg on Friday night, bring intelligence that Burnside is advancing upon Knoxville with a heavy force, said to be composed entirely of cavalry and mounted infantry. A portion of his force had reached a place called Clinton, in Anderson county, some twenty miles from Knoxville, and was committing all manner of depredations along their route. Several severe skirmishes had occurred, but no general battle had been fought. The yankee advance had been much retarded by the gallant defence made by our troops; but the resistance had not been in sufficient strength to altogether check their onward movement. It is supposed that a heavy engagement will ensue in a very short time. Knoxville, we are sure, will be defended at all hazards. Gen Polk commands our forces.—*Enquirer.*

From Charleston.—Monday's Courier says that on Friday and Saturday the firing by the enemy was unusually slow. On Saturday afternoon the firing was kept up regularly between the enemy's batteries and Fort Moultrie, Batteries Cheves, Haskell and Wagner. The yankees are reported working continually and cautiously on an advanced battery at the rifle pits, and yesterday afternoon kept up a steady fire from one Parrott gun. Later in the day, however, they had succeeded in getting two more in position, and at last accounts had opened a heavy fire on Battery Wagner from three Parrott guns.

"Out of a little over eight hundred shots from the four yankee batteries fired at Fort Sumter yesterday, hardly one hundred struck the fort, all the rest falling short, showing a proof that the enemy's guns are losing their efficiency.

"The enemy, it is reported, has mounted new guns on his batteries Nos. 1, 2 and Gadberry Hill. Two of these guns are believed to be three hundred pounder Parrotts. He has also mounted a very heavy gun in battery at Gadberry Hill.

"There has been no change of importance in the position or number of vessels in the fleet. Very heavy firing commenced at nine o'clock last night and still continued at the hour of closing our report at twelve o'clock."

[Among the casualties at Wagner on Friday and Saturday, we note Capt. Colt, I, 8th N. C., slightly injured in eyes.

F. W. Tarsh, K, 8th, injured by concussion of a shell, W. Barber, K, 8th, face wound, and W. Ross, C, 8th, face wound, were taken to N. C. Hospital, America street.]

On Sunday night, while the transport steamer Sumter was returning from Morris Island with the 23d Georgia regiment, which had been relieved, it was opened upon by mistake from Battery Bee and sunk. Several were killed, wounded or drowned.

On Monday, two Monitors approached and opened fire on Sumter, but were soon driven off by Fort Moultrie and battery Gregg. At 2 p. m. all the Monitors stood in close to Sumter, firing briskly at that fort, Fort Moultrie and Battery Gregg. For an hour the fight was severe. Moultrie and our Sullivan Island Batteries fired very rapidly, and soon after three of the Monitors withdrew, some having been struck frequently.

Reports from the Southwest.—A *very* reliable gentleman, we suppose, as he is said to be of undoubted veracity, has arrived at Jackson from Vicksburg, and says that the yankees sent 3000 negroes to garrison Richmond, La., when the Confederates made a descent upon them, annihilating the whole command; one yankee captain only escaped. All were killed outright, the Confederates giving no quarters. Our guerillas sunk two transports below Natchez ten days ago. Gen. Price has badly defeated the enemy on White River.

The Yankees and their Negro Brethren, at Loggerheads.—A gentleman has arrived at Jackson from Port Hudson with intelligence that the negroes had revolted against their yankee brethren. A number of yankees were killed before the negroes were overcome. At Baton Rouge a similar emeute too place, in which the yankees came near being overcome by African *gentlemen.*

Lieut. Wood again at Work—Three Sailing Vessels Captured.—Another brilliant exploit took place last Tuesday, in the bay, off the mouth of the Rappahannock, which resulted in the capture of three yankee sailing vessels—the Coquette, Golden Rod and Twin Brothers. One of the ships was laden with coal, and the other two with anchors and chains. The Golden Rod drawing too much water, was, in consequence, destroyed, but the other two were safely anchored in a Confederate port. Fifteen yankees were captured at the same time, and have been received at the Libby prison. Lieut. Wood has thus secured five prizes and made about 90 prisoners. The last expeditions was attended with no loss on our side.

Richmond Enquirer, 29th.

The Yankee Army in Virginia.—The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Examiner says the main body of Meade's army is massed in three divisions, respectively stationed at Warrenton, Manassas Junction and Centreville. 15,000 infantry of this army were lately sent to Gilmore at Charleston. The correspondent reiterates, upon positive confirmation, that the yankee army of the Potomac is in a worse condition at this time than since the first advance upon this line after the Bull Run battle.

A Good Haul.—Northern papers of the 28th state that the rebel guerilla, Mosby, on Tuesday night the 25th ult., with eight hundred men attacked a team of forty-four sutler's wagons, between Centreville and Bull Run, without meeting much resistance, although the train was guarded by Federal soldiers. He captured the whole of the wagons and contents, nearly all the cavalry escort, a large number of good horses and other property belonging to the Government and private individuals to a very heavy amount.

Yankee Operations in Missouri.—Northern papers of the 28th state that orders were issued from headquarters, Kansas city, which if carried out will depopulate nearly the whole three counties in Missouri lying closest to the Kansas line. It directs all persons living within the line specified, with certain exceptions, to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days unless in the mean time they prove their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer, proof being given that they will remove to any military station within that military district or to any part of Kansas except the counties in the Eastern border of the State. Those who do not so prove their loyalty are to depart further into the interior of Missouri or elsewhere. All grain and hay of loyal persons must, after the lapse of fifteen days from date, be taken to the nearest military station and turned over to the commanding officer. All other grain and hay will be destroyed.

Why the Shelling of Charleston Ceased.—Yankee papers of the 28th say:—

"The only gun of sufficient range to throw shell into Charleston was a three hundred pounder Parrott rifled, but this enormous piece of ordnance, after a few discharges, accidently burst, breaking off about a foot from off the muzzle. This mishap not only destroyed the accuracy of the fire, but reduced its range by a mile and a half, so that until another gun of equal calibre can be mounted, no more shells can be thrown into Charleston."